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Mistrial in Curley Suit; Ban Faces County Fairs; Allied Power Told Stalin

The World's Day—June 19, 1942

New England: Mistrial in Curley Libel Suit

Judge William C. Giles declared a mistrial in the libel suit of former Gov. James M. Curley against the Boston Herald after counsel for Mr. Curley expressed dissatisfaction with the judge's rulings. This deferred the trial until September. [Page 2.]

Strikers at the Arkwright Corporation, Fall River, Mass., who had defied orders of the War Labor Board to return to work, voted today to end their walkout. [Page 2.]

Reform of garbage disposal methods in Boston is envisaged as new "economy" contract awaits signature. [Page 5.]

Camouflage of Massachusetts war plants and highways against possible enemy air attack is progressing. [Page 4.]

Washington: Ban Faces Fairs and Conventions

Postponement of all state and county fairs, nonessential conventions, and group tours until the war ends was asked by Defense Transportation Director Eastman, who said that if civilians restrict their use of trains and busses, the Government may not have to assume direct control of travel.

Legislation designed to protect civil rights of servicemen and to ease their financial obligations while they are in the armed forces was passed unanimously by the House and sent to the Senate.

A volunteer forest-fire fighters' service is being organized by state and local councils of the Office of Civilian Defense, to operate through co-operation with established forest protection agencies, Director Landis announced.

A proposal by Senator Taft (R) of Ohio to exclude civilian defense workers injured in practice blackouts from the provisions of a measure authorizing Federal financial benefits to persons injured in enemy attacks was rejected by the Senate, 34 to 26. [Financial Page.]

Final tests on a new design of the "sea otter"—a type of cargo vessel adapted to shallow draft—have been completed and results will be known within a few days, Senator Brewster (R) of Maine reports.

A joint Senate-House committee reached an agreement on the $2,126,420,890 independent offices appropriation bill providing funds for various bureaus, boards, and commissions for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Disagreement between Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, and the Senate's Truman Committee causes concern in Washington as to its effect on Mr. Nelson's future status. [Financial Page.]

Europe: Stalin Hears Reports on Allied Power

Premier Stalin attended a session of the Supreme Soviet to hear Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff report on the British-Russian Alliance, and to predict ever-growing military collaboration between Russia, Britain, and the United States. [Page 6.]

Russia's press denounced the sentencing at Ankara of two Soviet citizens charged with complicity in a miscarried bomb plot against the German ambassador, Franz von Papen.

Gestapo sleuths claimed that the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich have been found "hiding in a church" in Prague, and had been shot "while resisting arrest." [Page 7.]

First American officer transferred from the British Army to United States forces under an agreement permitting soldiers to return to the American colors now that the United States is at war was Capt. G. A. Pope of Boston, it was announced in London.

National: Exchange of Americans and Japanese

The Swedish motorship Gripsholm was on the high seas after sailing last night from New York with 1,097 nationals of Japan and Thailand to be exchanged in Portuguese East Africa for United States officials and nationals who have been interned by the Japanese in Asia. [Page 6.]

Enemy aliens in Puerto Rico were forbidden by Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commanding the Puerto Rican Department, to enter large areas including the entire coastline and territorial waters, the inland towns of Rio Piedras, Bayamon and Gyaynabo, and the islands of Vieques and Culebra

Americas: Chile Perturbed by 'Fifth Column'

Chile appeared moving away from its position of maintaining diplomatic relations with Germany, the Santiago District Assembly of the Radical Party demanding a break of relations with the totalitarian Axis. The aim is to "end 'fifth column' activities." The Radical Party counts among its members President Rios and a majority of his Cabinet.

Argentina saw its ultra-conservative Government holding firmer to neutrality in the wake of a German apology for U-boat attack on the Argentine tanker Victoria.

Cuba's Cabinet resigned en bloc to permit a reorganization by President Batista.

The War: U. S. Cargo Ship Sunk in Caribbean

Caribbean: Navy announced a small American merchant vessel had been shelled and sunk by a submarine.

Libya: Germans moved up the largest mobile guns ever used in desert warfare to begin a new siege of Tobruk.

Russia: Germans claimed to have pierced the last northern defense lines in siege of Sevastopol.

Atlantic: Four Spanish trawlers, an 1,120-ton British destroyer and half of an attacking force of 12 Nazi planes were reported destroyed in a melee off the French Coast.

China: High Chinese quarters said Japan had massed nearly 1,000,000 troops in Manchuria in preparation for an attack on Siberia some time in July.

Australia: Slight damage was done by 18 Japanese bombers in an attack on the Allied base at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Turkey: German charges that four United States bombers forced down last week in Turkey deliberately flew over Turkish territory were denied by an official Turkish report. [Page 6.]

Colored Car Stickers to Show Gas Rations Under New Plan

New England motorists, faced with the most serious week-end gasoline shortage since rationing began, heard today that under the permanent rationing system starting July 15 every automobile will have to carry a colored sticker showing the type of rationing book held by its driver.

Meanwhile, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said that eastern seaboard homes will face drastic fuel oil rationing up to 50 per cent this winter unless the Government pours a suggested $500,000,000 into a subsidy for petroleum transportation.

Urging formation of a giant Federal War Petroleum Corporation to "take over control of the petroleum industry for the duration," Mr. Morrill pointed out that not a single barrel of fuel oil has been

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Locomotives Held Key To N.E. Problem

Permission said to be granted to purchase of new engines but steel restricted by WPB.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ability of New England's railroads to haul war materials next winter as well as fuel oil for industry and homes will depend, in great measure, on whether the War Production Board permits enough locomotives to be built, Laurence F. Whittemore, Assistant to the President of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad, asserted today.

Mr. Whittemore was one of several speakers at the 67th quarterly meeting of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, Boston, who discussed frankly the problem faced by New England industry and transportation in seeking to increase their contribution to war production.

Stating that New England railroads have an acute need for new locomotives to handle the war's unusually heavy passenger and industrial traffic, Mr. Whittemore said permission had been granted for purchase of sufficient new locomotives, but allotment of steel had been restricted by the WPB.

Dependent on Supply

"The New England railroads have on order enough locomotives to meet any situation which is anticipated," he said. . . . "We have sufficient railroad plant as regards track and yard facilities. Our freight car supply is dependent on the national freight car supply, believed to be adequate in most respects to meet exigencies of the war situation, and if the WPB finds it possible to give us the locomotives promised, we can face the coming year with confidence in our ability to carry on."

The most important figure in the WPB in New England was himself a speaker at the meeting, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB Director, disclosed to the industrialists that WPB facilities are being greatly augmented in New England so greater co-operation can be given in gearing even more of the region's production potentialities into the war effort.

Much more widespread sub-contracting than has already taken place is the immediate WPB aim, Mr. Wheeler asserted. New, simplified forms have been devised, eliminating the old technical blueprints and specifications.

Stark Fact

The stark fact that New England's petroleum storage capacity is "pretty generally empty," and that day-to-day continuation of many vital war plants, transportation and fuel for domestic use is now dependent upon day-to-day arrival of tank cars, and that ar-

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Churchill Consults With Roosevelt; Nazis Claim Fall of Sevastopol Near; Rommel Extends His Gains in Libya

Middle Eastern front still fluid despite reverses to British—More U. S. aid.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 18 (Delayed)—The position of the Libyan front is still fluid and it is therefore premature to pass final judgments on the campaign especially since military security naturally requires a certain reticence regarding the facts at this stage.

However, on the basis of information so far released it is no exaggeration to say that the Allied forces in the Middle East in the past five days have suffered a severe setback. The British Eighth Army, in the face of disappointments, yet with its courage unbroken, is hard at work building up its offensive power and armor.

The "Gazala line" was a strongly held system of positions protected by formidable mine fields. These defenses were carefully planned and strengthened during a four-month period not only to withstand enemy attacks but to serve as a base for launching an Allied offensive. The job was well done. For more than three weeks while the fighting raged around them the First South African Division and the 50th British Division held on firmly.

Position Untenable

Then last week end their situation, like that of the embattled troops at Knightsbridge, suddenly became untenable. With the German armored forces trying to cut the Gazala coast road, their sole link with the rear, they were swiftly and successfully evacuated Sunday night. The divisions were thus saved virtually intact, though the forces covering the evacuation, which fought a severe rearguard action, suffered some casualties.

These divisions, it should be emphasized, were never dislodged in combat and retained their offensive spirit to the very last, launching successful local counter-attacks on the enemy's rear. Their withdrawal was necessitated by developments elsewhere on the battlefield.

Following the initial German attack around the Allied southern flank on May 27, the British were successful for three weeks in repelling or containing each German thrust northward and westward and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was unable to further his main objective of advancing on Tobruk or cutting the Gazala coast road.

Every attempt cost him dearly

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United Nations thrown back on defensive on two vital fronts; Axis pincer moves seen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

If the German High Command's claims are true, the fall of Sevastopol may be imminent. A Nazi communiqué, which the Russians have ignored, says the entire northern part of the Black Sea stronghold, with the exception of one coastal fort, has been subdued.

The situation in Libya likewise is increasingly grave. Marshal Rommel's forces appear to have opened a new siege of Tobruk with 9-inch guns, the largest mobile weapons ever used in desert warfare, and the main body of General Ritchie's British divisions is entrenching itself on the Egyptian frontier.

Thus almost overnight and in spite of far-reaching successes at sea and in the air, the United Nations have been pushed back on the defensive in the world strategical picture. At the moment the Libyan-Southern Russian theater—the two cannot be separated—on the perimeter of the area in which the European end of the Axis has been contained is the most vital sector of the war. Unless a complete Allied victory is to become remote and doubtful, the Axis must be prevented from breaking through—either from Russia or Libya—to the Middle East. That a similar serious view of the situation is shared in high Allied circles is indicated by reports from both Washington and London that Marshal Rommel's gains are likely to postpone until 1943 any really big land offensive in western Europe.

The apparent intention of Marshal Rommel to lay siege to Tobruk would seem to indicate that he envisions a full-fledged drive into Egypt and a continuing or subsequent effort to break through to Suez. An unconquered Tobruk would remain a serious threat to his rear.

The possibility that the current Nazi attacks in Libya and Russia are the opening steps in

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Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On 'Urgent Task'

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is conferring in Washington with President Roosevelt on "the war—the conduct of the war and the winning of the war."

Visit Stirs Speculation In London on New Front

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Announcement early this morning that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had arrived in America increased public interest here in the problem of a second front, which yesterday was further stimulated by a statement of Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff in Moscow at a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. which ratified the London treaty that "the question of formation of a second front was given careful consideration both in London and Washington, and complete agreement was reached with regard to formation of such a front in 1942."

Although once again the wording of this declaration avoids an outright assertion that a second front will be opened this year, there is no doubt Mr. Molotoff intended to give this impression to his audience. For he went on to say that "the importance of this to the Soviet Union is self-evident, while it will create an insurmountable obstacle for Hitler. Germans will feel on their own backs the weight of the peoples of the United Nations."

It is possible to state both on the basis of reports reaching here from Russia and on authority of well-informed Russian circles in London that the Soviet Union undoubtedly expects Britain and the United States to co-operate in opening a second front sometime within the next six months.

If so, there is clearly every reason why Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill should discuss the "urgent tasks" of establishing such a front. The plain fact is that unless the present tempo of preparations for an Anglo-American offensive on the continent is greatly increased, the Russians will be doomed to disappointment.

Most urgent of "urgent tasks" which will require attention is shipping. The Parliament here is seriously concerned over shipping losses in recent months. The Government is being pressed to resume publication of tonnage figures on U-boat sinkings. Earl Winterton in in Commons yesterday referred to "the grave although not irremediable position known to many of us" which he said would give the public "one of the nastiest shocks of their lives in the next few months." Unless and until this shortage of shipping due to the fact that the Germans are apparently continuing the sinking of ships faster than the United Nations are building them, is overcome, a second front is bound to remain merely a distant prospect for some time.

In the air as well as on the sea, the hard fact is that the British have not yet got into operation on British airfields bombers and fighters necessary to meet all defensive demands put upon them and at the same time carry out decisive bombing raids on the Reich, much less provide the necessary air cover for a major invasion of the continent. This, too, appears to be mainly a matter of shipping rather than of American production. The speed with which first line fighter and bomber planes are now arriving here will have to be stepped up considerably if there is to be a second front this year.

As far as land operations are concerned, the outcome of recent tank battles in Libya has shown that the Germans still possess superiority in most mechanized equipment, particularly in armor and firepower of tanks.

British Prime Minister's surprise visit to U. S. made to decide on new front against Nazis.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a sudden and surprise visit to the American Capital, is conferring with President Roosevelt today on how and how soon to attempt a second-front offensive against Germany.

Critical decisions of strategy, bearing upon the immediate direction of the war, are manifestly in the making. The Prime Minister is accompanied only by his Army advisers and military issues dominate the Roosevelt-Churchill agenda.

There is no disposition in Washington to look upon Mr. Churchill's unexpected arrival in the United States as a harbinger of exclusively good news.

The White House officially announced that the subject of the conferences is "The war, the conduct of the war and the winning of the war."

But it is not disclosed and it is premature to deduce whether the Prime Minister rushed to the United States to present the pressing necessity to invade Europe in order to relieve Russia or to argue the wisdom of delaying this action until stronger United Nations forces have been gathered in the United Kingdom.

Darkening Clouds

The American naval success in the Pacific, the mounting United Nations air power displayed over Europe and the Mediterranean, the continuing dispatch of heavily armed United States troops to Great Britain all augur a prospective offensive against the Nazi-held continent. But darker clouds have gathered even as Mr. Churchill was crossing the Atlantic and although they may be dispelled before long, they present to the President and the Prime Minister a more difficult decision than appeared even two weeks ago.

As drawn from informed military quarters in the Capital, this is the military picture which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are facing and from whose conferences practical, urgent, war-making decisions are soon to come:

1. It is officially stated that they concern the immediate problems of opening a second fighting front in Europe. A Presidential aide virtually encouraged correspondents to speculate on a second front. He said such speculation would be "perfectly justified." There is strong, confirmatory evidence that United Nations invasion of the Continent is being projected for some time during the next few months, but it is not clear whether Mr. Churchill has come to America to counsel caution or to speed the day.

Move by Japan?

2. The President and the Prime Minister face the possibility that Japan will act to open a "second front" against Russia before they can open a second front against Germany.

3. Britain's see-saw reverses in the Libyan campaign which has now again swung strongly to the Axis and the terrific strain upon the Soviet armies in the Crimean and Kharkov areas weigh heavily in the decisions which the Anglo-American leaders must now make.

4. Notwithstanding these events, no official word has been spoken to alter the understanding reached in Washington two weeks ago in the conferences between Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, and President Roosevelt when in an agreed statement they announced their "unity of views" with regard to the "urgent task of creating a second front in Europe" this year. Some have suggested that this was not an agreement to open a second front this year but only an agreement as to the desirability of doing so.

Molotoff Statement

In Moscow, yesterday Mr. Molotoff said that "mighty blows by Russia, Britain and the United States against the common enemy" are not far off, and if there is "unity of views" on this subject, as the White House statement declared, then second-front action has apparently been mutually agreed.

In any event Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are within the next few days taking the urgent and ultimate decisions which are likely to determine United Nations strategy during the critical summer months of the war—a period which numerous military authorities have declared may be decisive.

American Bombers Answer China's Insistent Call; Chungking Pleads for New Front Against Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The existence of a United States Army bomber force in China, announced today, highlights the already broad and extremely important roles being assigned American planes on almost every sector of the immense anti-Axis front.

This newly revealed Chinese bombing command, together with recent United States aerial successes in the Mediterranean and over the Rumanian oil fields, is further evidence that direct and constant routes from American plane factories and pilot-training centers have been laid to the world's battlefields and that coming weeks will see a swift growth in this country's air strength on widely-separated fronts.

It is significant that the past week has seen American bombers strike deep into the Balkans, hit heavily at a large Italian flotilla in the Mediterranean, and now stand revealed as ready for action against Japanese hordes slowly engulfing point after point of great strategical importance in China. It is customary in military matters never to tip your hand to the enemy until you are in sufficient strength to hit him a major blow.

Emphasis on Air Power

The fact that American warplanes and pilots have arrived in force on most fronts well in advance of other types of military units is indicative of the paramount importance being attached to air power. Fortunately, this seems to be the sort of aid which the United States is now best able to give, since it is possible to circumvent the shipping shortage by flying large numbers of planes directly to the battlefront.

Another proof of Allied determination to utilize every ounce of its potential air power came as the House of Representatives unani-

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Associated Press

Col. Caleb V. Haynes

The head of the American Bomber Command in China is the holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded to him for his mercy flight to Chile in 1939 when he carried hospital supplies for earthquake survivors. The picture shows him as he arrived at Washington on his return.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, June 19 — The Anglo-Soviet alliance and the understanding between the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union about the necessity of opening a second front in Europe have given rise to fresh anxiety in Chungking that the Allies may concentrate all their energies on the defeat of Germany while relegating the Pacific front to second place.

The main consideration of those who demand that the Allies divide their offensive equally between Europe and the Pacific seems to be that the collapse of Japan in consequence of the defeat of Germany is by no means to be taken as a foregone conclusion.

Few, if any, in Chungking maintain that Japan would still have a chance of final victory over the United States and Britain if and when Germany is vanquished.

But the time factor is of growing importance to China, and the mere possibility that Japan may still be able to continue a lone fight for a considerable time if Allied preoccupation with the task of defeating Hitler gives Japan an opportunity to consolidate its position to some extent is regarded as sufficiently serious to cause Chungking to sound another strong note of warning.

Strong Hold on Railway

The time factor is regarded most important for China not only because it has been at war much longer than any of its partners; because it is much more isolated than the outside world and much weaker industrially, economically and financially, but mainly because Japan is still able to do more harm to China than to any other of its enemies.

The campaign in Chekiang and Kiangsi has once more brought this point home to China. The

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Mistrial in Curley's $500,000 Suit for Libel Is Ordered by Judge Giles

Rubber Drive Likely to End Soft Sittings

Massachusetts' rubber salvage campaign struck at the very seat of business today with an urgent appeal for the sponge-rubber pads and cushions from chairs of every business man, secretary, and stenographer in the State.

Sponge rubber, it seems, is required to line every tank that rolls out of the country's factories. And the rubber in the pads that cushion big business is just what is needed.

Consequently, John I. Taylor, executive secretary of the Salvage Committee, requested every business man in Boston to rise to the occasion and yield his cushion. "Offices which give up these rubber pads," he said, "will be performing a genuine and valuable service in helping this country out of the most acute shortage which exists in its entire war program."

Mr. Taylor is depending upon the city's 2,000 office boys for successful collection of the pads. They are designated as Official Rubber Pad Collectors for their offices. He urged them to call at the 1 Court Street office of the Salvage Committee to obtain the poster supporting this latest venture into rubber collection. This depicts a business man rising from his chair and handing Uncle Sam a rubber cushion, saying at the same time, "You need this more than I."

The boys are to take the rubber to the gasoline stations for sale at a penny a pound or donation. The Salvage Committee suggested that the collectors split any profit with charity. It goes without saying that the new drive brought merriment from many an office, and suggestions for new slogans. These are now under consideration.

At the same time, Mr. Taylor asked the boys to pick up any other loose rubber articles such as the miniature rubber tires around ash trays.

Meanwhile, throughout New England individuals and business concerns continue to task the rubber depositories of filling stations with huge donations of rubber scrap. Approximately 600,000 pounds had accumulated by last night in bulk depots alone, according to J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the Petroleum Industries Committee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Moderately warm this afternoon and warmer tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer tonight. Occasional light showers in north portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:05 p. m.: height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 4:16 a. m.: height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

They Want to Join the State Guard

Miss Nona Kane of Cambridge (seated) and Miss Kay Sullivan of Jamaica Plain called on Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson this morning and told him they wanted to join the Massachusetts State Guard. They proposed that a woman's organization similar to the Waacs be established so that women could serve as stenographers and perform other office services for the State Guard. General Erickson informed them that the State Constitution makes no provision for women joining the Guard.

Action Taken At Request Of Attorney

A mistrial in the $500,000 suit brought by James M. Curley against the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation for alleged libel today was ordered by Judge William C. Giles at the request of Wendell P. Murray, attorney for the former Mayor and Governor.

According to the pre-trial clerk at the Court House, there cannot be a new trial of this case until next September.

The mistrial was ordered during the testimony of Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, when the Court excluded evidence offered by Mr. Murray. At this time, Mr. Murray made a statement that he was having difficulty in getting his evidence before the Court.

A Conference with the Counsels and the Court was immediately held in the lobby. On resuming the bench Judge Giles said to the jury:

"This type of case is a very difficult one. The rules of evidence are very intricate. I have done the best I could from the start. I do not know Mr. Curley. Some of his friends are very great friends of mine. No matter what you did in this case it would stand. If Mr. Curley got $500,000, I would not grant a new trial. If Mr. Curley got $25,000, I would not grant a new trial. If the Herald won, there would not be a new trial, and the Supreme Court would decide this.

"On this last question of evidence, Mr. Murray felt that he was having difficulty in getting his case before you, and I have been motivated entirely by the Supreme Court's decision under which I felt I was bound. Mr. Murray felt on account of the difficulty he was having in introducing evidence that he should have a mistrial.

"In other words, he thought some other Judge might be more lenient or look at the law differently than I have been looking at it. He told me he had the greatest confidence in my integrity and honesty, but on account of the difficulty he encountered, he has asked for a mistrial. And under these circumstances there is nothing left for me to do but grant him one.

"If there is one thing I want to see continued in this Commonwealth it is the integrity of the courts and the honesty of the judges. I know that I could try this case just as impartially as anybody who ever sat on the bench but there is nothing for me to do but to grant a mistrial.

"I want to thank you for your patience and attentiveness and I hope to see you again."

Chief Speakers at Durham, N. H., Parley

Left to right: The Rev. Emerson G. Hangen, Minister of the host Durham Community Church; the Rev. Dr. Douglas Horton, Minister of the General Council; Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, and Dr. Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the New Hampshire Congregational Council. The biennial conference of the Congregational Christian churches opened at the University of New Hampshire June 18 and will continue until June 25.

Men Are Sought to Fill Ranks Of 302d Ordnance Regiment

War Activities in New England

Volunteers for Ordnance Regiment Sought — Volunteers to fill the ranks of the 302d Ordnance Regiment now at Camp Sutton, North Carolina, will be interviewed by officers of the regiment at the office of the T. C. Baker Company, 31 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass., next Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings.

Membership in the regiment is open to men up to 45 years of age, including Class 1-A men with special skills. Men with previous military experience are especially suited for the regiment as are graduates of trade and technical schools. Applicants must meet the regular Army physical requirements.

The regiment and each battalion will be self-contained—that is, capable of repairing motor vehicles, tanks, small arms, artillery, etc., and will be able to feed, clothe, house and entertain themselves. One hundred men are needed for the regiment which is scheduled for overseas duty after a period of concentrated training at the southern camp.

Recruits for both the 302d and 301st Ordnance Regiments have been recruited under the direction of the National Automobile Dealers Association, at the request of the Adjutant General, to furnish a highly trained maintenance personnel for Ordnance Overseas Base Shops.

They'll Keep a Weather Eye — Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been named by the Navy as one of five universities with which arrangements have been completed to begin soon the training of 100 officers in making weather forecasts and analyses. Upon finishing their training the men will be assigned as assistants at major Naval Air Stations and other establishments.

West Point Appointee — Frederick A. Gage, Jr., of Arlington, Mass., has been appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts has announced.

Women's Corps Officer Quota Is Stepped Up

Word just received from Washington that the quota of officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has been stepped up 80 per cent caused excitement today among 150 applicants from the New England States who are taking final examinations at the First Corps Area headquarters.

Instead of recommending but 60 candidates to the War Department from which 30 would be chosen for officer training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the examining boards of New England's First Corps Area may recommend 120 candidates to Washington, from whom 60 will be selected.

Among the 150 applicants now taking examinations here, 80 are from Massachusetts and 70 from the other New England States.

Two examining boards are handling the applicants. On the board before which Massachusetts candidates are appearing are: Col. William D. Cottam, Boston; Dr. Millicent Pond, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, Boston; Mrs. John S. Saunders, Lowell; Miss Louise Wood, Boston; and Army Chaplain Walter J. Donoghue.

Locomotives Key to Problem

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rivals of such cars are now 575 cars short of daily requirements was laid before the Council.

This unhappy arithmetic was doled out by J. C. Richdale, co-chairman of the fuel committee appointed by the Governors of the six New England States, and himself general manager of one of the largest oil concerns serving the region. His latest summation of the petroleum situation which seems to grow no better fast, was given at the meeting which, incidentally, was transferred from Whitefield, N. H., to Boston in order to conserve gasoline and transportation.

Mr. Richdale said the 26,000,000 barrel capacity for storage of petroleum products is nearly empty, that although railroads are now bringing 900 tank cars of oil into New England every day, they would have to bring 1,475 cars to meet requirements.

Calling for the full co-operation of New England workers in the task of successfully protecting this industrial area against stoppage from enemy action, Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, admitted that chief responsibility rested with management, as he addressed the Council's quarterly meeting.

Speaking at the same meeting, Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, newly named Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, reported progress in setting up research projects for the benefit of New England industries.

At the same time, Walter Mitchell, Jr., Research Director of Dun & Bradstreet, stated that although the war had brought about a reduction in the number of New England's business establishments, this condition was rather the result of fewer new enterprises being launched than an increase in business mortality.

Emphasizing the importance of protecting New England industries against possible enemy action, Mr. Loughlin said that "effective plant ARP service requires a great deal of study and preparation on the part of management and, at the same time, equal preparation and training on the part of the employee.

"When it is realized that protection is a matter of mutual concern—that plans for plant defense must of necessity include plans for employee safety—I am certain that everyone will do his part of the job eagerly," he declared.

Colored Stickers For Cars to Show Their Gas Ration

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stored in New England against winter needs. Oil storage usually begins about May 1, he said, with 10 per cent set aside by this date.

Sticker Plan

Announcement of the sticker plan to nip gasoline chiseling was made in Washington by the Office of Price Administration.

Those holding the basic A cards will receive, at the time the cards are issued, a black sticker with a large "A" printed on it in white and the words "gasoline ration" below. "B" stickers will be green, "C" stickers red and "S" stickers, for commercial vehicles, brown.

Joel Dean, chief of OPA's fuel rationing branch, said he expected the sticker system to "prove an effective deterrent against any person obtaining and using gasoline ration books to which he is not entitled, inasmuch as he will come under constant public scrutiny."

Numerous letters have been received urging OPA to provide some means of public notice of the type of ration book issued to each car, Mr. Dean explained.

Fall River Strike Comes to End

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 19 (AP) —Striking changers and loomfixers at the Arkwright Corporation, who were unmoved earlier in the week by a Government order to replace them with other workers, voted unanimously today to return to their looms after hearing reports of a conference between union representatives and the War Labor Board.

The 27 changers and 98 loomfixers had been on strike for a $3.03 pay raise for the changers to bring their weekly wage to $35. They voted to return next Monday after receiving assurance that the WLB would look into their difficulties and make a decision in the case.

Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board issued an order earlier in the week to replace the strikers with other workers—the first such action during the present war—but none could be found to perform the highly technical tasks.

Twin Plants Of G. E. Get The Navy 'E'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 19—Two retired Rear Admirals of the United States Navy participated in twin noonday ceremonies here today as Navy "E-for-Excellence" awards were made to the River Works and West Lynn plant of the General Electric Company.

At the former, 10,000 war workers gathered for the presentation of the "E" award by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, United States Navy, retired, now the President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and a member of the Navy's Board of Incentive.

Declaring that "in the Coral Sea, at Midway, on ship, and in planes, General Electric was doing her share, spotting the enemy, speeding the motors, training the turrets, firing the guns, and flashing the news of victory to the world," Rear Admiral Cluverius congratulated the River Works Plant employees on attaining the coveted Navy "E" pennant.

"Along with the stalwart lads of the fleet above, upon, and below the surface of the sea, General Electric was in there pitching," he asserted. "In your vast plants throughout the nation, the men and women of General Electric have demonstrated their leadership. Keep it. Your light will show the way and your power will increase the blow that will surely crush the enemy who seeks to destroy us."

Acceptance of the award by George M. Stevens, Assistant Manager of the River Works, followed the formal raising of the Navy "E" pennant. "Each one of you may now look up to the pennant as his own, as a member of this great industrial team," Mr. Stevens told the employees.

Same At Another Plant

Simultaneously, at the West Lynn Plant, Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, U. S. N., retired, and now Director of Shore Establishments, presented the "E" award in colorful ceremonies attended by the 3,000 workers at this branch of the General Electric Company.

At the River Works, Mr. Stevens reviewed the work of the plant which, since 1937, has seen a continual expansion of the war production program and the building of Navy ship propulsion equipment, such as steam turbines, turbo generators, high-speed reduction gears, motors, and generators.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall extended greetings from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Acting Mayor Arthur E. Frawley of Lynn spoke for Mayor Albert Cole, now a private at a Southern United States Army camp.

Th "E" awards, as pointed out by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at the time announcement was made that the General Electric Lynn plants were so honored, have been for nearly 40 years the "Navy's symbol of a job well done."

And, in closing his remarks, Assistant Manager Stevens urged the workers, as they entered the main gates each day, to be guided by the slogan:

"WE have BEEN ASKED for the impossible;
WE will do it as usual."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Talk by Howard Pierce Davis, editor, radio commentator, and lecturer, for the benefit of the Ambulance Fund of the Malden Red Cross Motor Corps. Mr. Davis will express his convictions that the values of freedom, democracy, and stability will not vanish from the present day world. In Gay Auditorium of the Malden High School, 8 p. m. Admission, 50 cents.

Saturday

"Persian Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Guided walk sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club, Wellesley is to be the hiking grounds of the group, led by Miss Winslow. Those interested take the Wellesley Hills train from South Station, Boston, at 1:20 p. m. Others will meet at the Wellesley railroad station at 1:50 p. m. Arrangements can be made by telephoning Miss Winslow at Aspinwall 7518. Cost, 70 cents.

Song recital by Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, at the Garden Museum. Luise Vosgerchien will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend free at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Congregational Group Urged To Push Foreign Mission Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 19—Declaring that war conditions give foreign missions "unprecedented opportunities for multiplied usefulness," the Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, addressed the general Council of Congregational Christian Churches, meeting here today at the University of New Hampshire for the second day of its biennial session.

The 1,500 delegates and associated members were urged by Dr. Stafford "to carry on and take advantage of these openings." Our foreign missions need money, heightened interest, and young men and women for life enlistment in the cause, he added.

"Most of all," he continued, "I believe that we need a new approach to the foreign mission enterprise on the part of the people of our churches, a new attitude toward it, a new understanding of it."

Sharing this morning's program, Chaplain Glenn J. Witherspoon, of Washington, D. C., spoke of the way in which the Axis powers had "challenged our way of life, particularly by their treacherous act at Pearl Harbor."

"Millions of American youth unfalteringly follow the path to meet and destroy their threat to our most sacred institutions," he said. "I am glad to report to this General Council that with these American youth, sharing their hardships, march the Chaplains of the Army and Navy.

Telegram About Negro

"In the military chaplaincy," he emphasized, "Protestant, Catholic (Roman), and Jewish Chaplains serve side by side. There is no force operating today comparable to the military chaplaincy tearing down the walls of intolerance between faiths, and creating most realistically the ideal of the universal Fatherhood of God," he added.

At last night's session, the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Quincy Blanchard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected Moderator of the Council.

During the meeting, the delegates voted unanimously to have the Executive Committee telegraph Gov. Colgate Darden, of Virginia, requesting a stay of capital sentence in the case of Odell Waller, Negro share-cropper convicted of murdering his white landlord. Announcement that a reprieve had been granted the slayer came at approximately the same time.

The meeting last night was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Douglas Horton, General Secretary of the Council, who stressed the demands and strains put upon Christian fellowship by "total warfare."

"Fellowship" Increases

The Congregattional Christian Churches are "still a free fellowship which we always have been, and please God always shall be, but we are probably more of a fellowship than ever," Dr. Horton asserted. "Fellowship is being maintained with our brethren across the seas," he continued. We have made contributions toward sustaining missions of the church in other countries orphaned by war.

"We have shown a gain of 1.48 per cent in membership in the biennium and 4.03 per cent in benevolent giving. In these days when so many peoples of the world have lost their freedom and when on the other hand the need for true brotherhood is so vividly in evidence, there is a special mandate that we Congregational Christians whose witness through the centuries has been upon liberty in fellowship under God should offer to the world ourselves, our traditions and our potential strength in a tide of general ministry such as we have not known before," Dr. Horton declared.

The meeting was called to order by Acting Moderator, John V. Sees, of Kansas, and was welcomed to New Hampshire by Gov. Robert O. Blood, and to the University by Dr. Fred Englehardt, President.

Dr. Hohton, Dr. Frederick L. Fagley, Associate Secretary, and L. Nelson Nichols, Treasurer, all of New York City, reported.

New Frontiers in Paroles Asked

"In the field of crime treatment and prevention we must oppose racial discrimination, religious prejudice, and especially the inherited hatred and fear of the offender," declared Charles L. Chute, Executive Director of the National Probation Association, this morning at the final session of the week-long conference of United States Probation Officers of the New England States, at Harvard University.

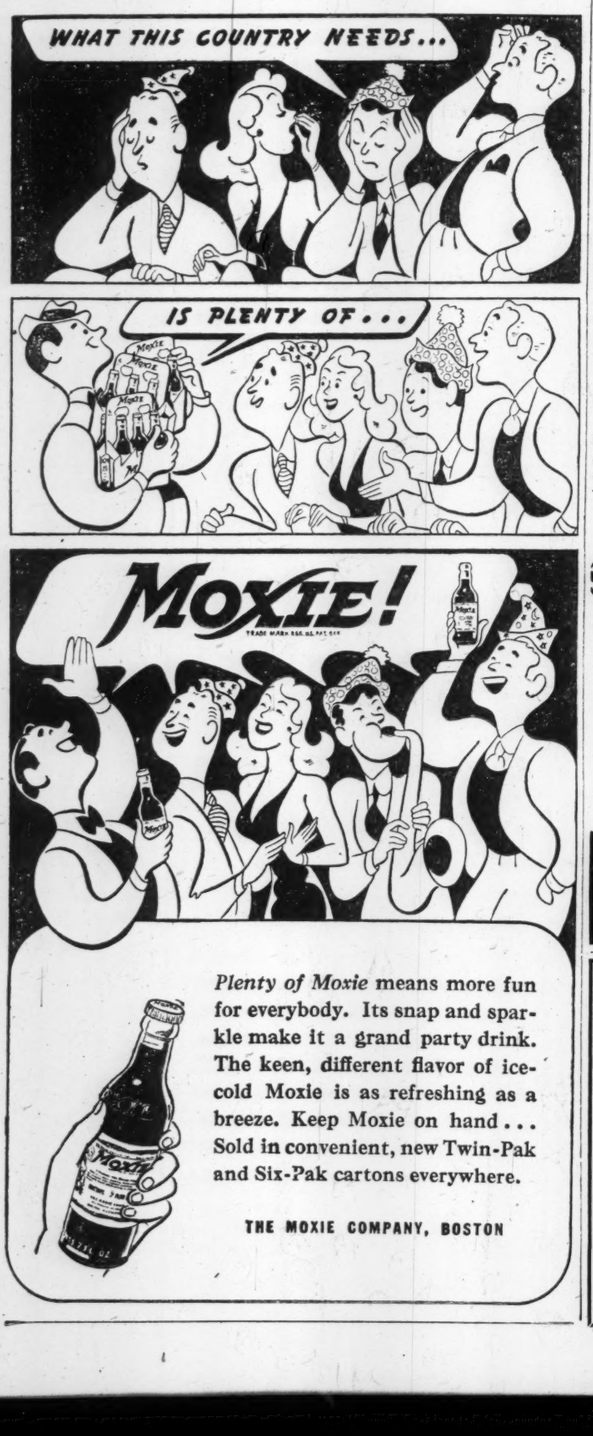
Calling for the opening of new frontiers in the work of probation and parole, Mr. Chute stated, "The probation-parole officers of the country are a part of our army of defense; they can and do save thousands of youths and adults to serve the country." The offender, he asserted, is often no different nor of less value to the State than many others who have been more fortunate in education and environment.

"Democracy means to me," said Mr. Chute, "that every offender and court charge should have an equal chance for understanding and social treatment by competent, trained practitioners."

Mr. Chute pointed to the increase in juvenile delinquency which war conditions have brought to England—an increase of 41 per cent in children and 22 per cent in youths—and said, "Today as never before in our national life, it is important that we maintain and develop the essentially democratic agencies of probation and parole."

This morning's session concluded with a summary of the conference by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, eminent criminologist and professor at Harvard Law School.

Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, talked on methods of dealing with the many personality problems that come before the probation or parole officer.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U. S. to Mark 'Aid-to-Russia' Day June 22

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Hailed by the proclamations of governors in more than 30 states, "Aid-to-Russia Day" will be observed in cities and towns all across the United States on Monday, June 22, first anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union which saw Hitler's armies drive to the very gates of Moscow only to be thrown back and stalemated since.

More than 350 Russian War Relief committees in major cities will sponsor meetings and collections, while labor unions and some schools and churches will join in the all-out drive to raise $6,000,000 which has been set as the measure of American relief to Russia for 1942.

The day in New York City will be climaxed by a Madison Square Garden rally at which Harry Hopkins, Administration Lend-Lease Administrator; King George of Greece and other world figures will speak on a national radiocast program.

"Russia Relief Week"

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, bespeaking the wish of local citizens "to express their wholehearted co-operation and extend their utmost aid to the great fighting people of the Soviet Union," has signed a proclamation naming June 20-27 as "Russian War Relief Week."

"Aid-to-Russia Day," latest indicium of the growing importance to America of its Russian ally, will mark the ninth month of activity for this relief society which has been stacking American food, clothing and medical supplies along the Russian defense barricades. A committee headed by Alfred E. Smith, three-times Governor of New York; C. C. Burlingham, formerly president of the New York Bar Association, and Thomas D. Thacher, one-time Solicitor-General of the United States, has been co-ordinating plans for national recognition of the anniversary.

Ministers of all religious denominations throughout the United States have been asked by a committee headed by the Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to lead prayers in their churches for the Russian people. A large proportion of affirmative replies have been received from clerics who, whatever their reservations about religious liberty in the Soviet Union, recognize the valiant contribution of the Russian people in the battle against Axis oppression.

1,000,000 Signatures

On campuses of colleges and high schools, where still in session, supporters of Russian War Relief will seek 1,000,000 signatures on a "Scroll of Greeting" from American youth to the young people of Russia.

The Greater New York Campaign Committee for Russian War Relief, of which Allan Wardwell, nationally known lawyer, is chairman, has announced a week of special activities, including a four-day Russian Carnival and Fair at 200 Madison Avenue on June 24 to 27, with Vera Zorina, ballet artiste, as chairman. On June 25 the society will stage a three-day street collection in the five boroughs to raise funds toward the $6,000,000 goal.

It was in the summer of 1941, after Hitler had driven into the Ukraine and the United States had begun to speed tanks, munitions and war materials to Russia, that a group of business and professional men, including Messrs. Burlingham, Thacher and Wardwell; F. W. Gehle, vice-president of the Chase National Bank; Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, of Johns Hopkins University; Vilhjalmar Stefansson, explorer; Karl A. Bickel, retired president of the United Press, and Edwin C. Carter, secretary-general of the Institute of Pacific Relations, began organization of a Russian relief society.

The Russian Government having made known the most urgent of Russia's needs to a committee of British and American representatives, the "American Committee for Medical Aid to Russia" was formed, and later reorganized as Russian War Relief, Inc., with Edwin C. Carter as president and headquarters at 535 Fifth Avenue.

Over $1,120,000 Raised

Despite sniping, the organization has raised $1,128,949 to date and dispatched relief, including evaporated milk and chocolate, portable kerosene stoves, seeds for replanting the "scorched earth," woolen clothing for women and children and a volume of medical supplies, some of the goods reaching Russia through frozen Archangel harbor behind big Soviet ice-breakers.

Representing many strata of America, the present board of directors includes the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Mr. Smith, William Green, Philip Murray, Thomas J. Watson, Clark H. Minor, Mrs. Vincent Sheean and Owen D. Young.

Recalling that Great Britain was able to announce last February that it had collected $5,000,000 for Russian relief, the American committee is prepared to surpass that mark this year, believing, as Mr. Smith has said:

"No American can fail to recognize that aid for our allies is the quickest and cheapest means available for striking at Hitler. The Russian Army and people are serving magnificently as the spearhead of our fight, and I have joined Russian War Relief to do what I can to aid them."

Admiral King Says Victory Demands Big Sacrifices

Associated Press

Fiancee Honors Fiance at Annapolis

Ruth Helena Reed, center, of Madawaska, Maine, Color Girl for graduation ceremonies at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., presents the regimental colors to her future husband, Midshipman Stephen J. Cowin, right. Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, left, Superintendent of the Academy, and members of the color guard watch the presentation.

Commander of Fleet tells graduating midshipmen nation has yet to see worst war trials.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 19 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, told the graduating class at the Naval Acamedy here today that the United States could win this, "the greatest war in history," only at the cost of "unremitting labor and a multitude of heartaches and sacrifices such as this country has never known."

The Fleet Commander said it was an appropriate time to quote Prime Minister Churchill's: "I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, sweat and tears," and added:

"Victory will bring not only the preservation of our own freedom and the restoration of the lost liberties of uncounted millions, but also the firm confidence that when we have won this war, we Americans, under the leadership of the President, will take steps to see to it that the ability of any person or or any people to enslave others, physically or mentally or spiritually, shall be forever destroyed."

To this end, the Admiral continued, "we have only to bear in mind the association of United States armed forces in Bataan, on Corregidor, in Java, in the Coral Sea, and, more recently, in the actions off Midway and in Alaskan waters, to have it impressed upon us that we are—all of us—working together for victory."

Miss Ruth Helena Reed of Madawaska, Maine, Naval Academy "Color Girl," yesterday officially proclaimed the 12th Company the Academy's outstanding unit at a brilliant display of colors and marching men on Worden Field.

The presentation of the national and regimental flags to the victorious company by Miss Reed preceded a full-dress regimental parade, reviewed by the "Color Girl" and Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, Academy Superintendent.

The color ceremony, followed by a farewell ball for all midshipmen, set the stage for graduation exercises.

The parade of the blue and white clad midshipmen was the last for the seniors who, after receiving commissions, will go on about 10 days leave before reporting for active duty.

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Midshipman W. R. Riblett

Of East Detroit, Mich., honor graduate and "No. 1 man" in the graduating class at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chile and Argentina Diverge on Isolationism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Chile and Argentina, the two dissidents from continental policy of breaking with the Axis, have struck diverging courses in their isolation. This may be due to difference in appreciation of the war issues, or the result of American diplomacy, or both.

It is apparent, however, that Chile is explaining and appeasing, with the United States lending a sympathetic ear and a helping hand. Argentina, on the other hand, remains aloof and frequently snipes at Washington by reaffirming its neutrality and insisting on getting its economic independence.

Perhaps the most striking contrast is the relative freedom with which Chileans are able to debate foreign policy and the rigid censorship imposed in Argentina.

The Foreign Ministers, too, have completely different outlooks. Ernesto Barros Jarpa has been a life-long friend of the United States. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú belongs to an Argentine set which emphasises cultural ties with Europe rather than trade development with the United States.

Nazi Investigations

The Chilean Chamber last month set up a committee to investigate Nazi activities. The Argentine Chamber, of course, set up its committee a year ago, but today its leaders, Raul Damonte Taborda, is meeting with increasing difficulties to keep up the good work.

The Chilean Government has carefully studied and explained its case for remaining "as is." Formally, it is based on maintaining "traditional policy"; actually, it is sheer physical fear of Axis reprisals on a long, exposed littoral. Argentina, however, explains nothing. It just wants to be neutral.

The difference in the tasks of the United States Ambassadors can be readily appreciated. Claude Bowers works in an easy and friendly atmosphere in Santiago. He can make vital contacts by telephone. Norman Armour in Buenos Aires is handicapped by all the formality and protocol which Argentine dignity knows how to muster.

Many North Americans expect—they all hope—that Chile will line up with the 19 continental States which have broken with the Nazis. The Pacific coast republic has to advance a long way to come to this. The mission to visit the United States, which President Rios is recruiting, is more likely to explain rather than to tell of a coming Chilean hesitancy to defy the Axis rather than to tell of a coming break. There is a feeling that it will gain United States sympathy when it gets to Washington.

Meantime Chile feels it is doing a good job for the Allies by supplying them with copper, nitrate, iron and other minerals, as well as by expediting the railway carriage and port storage and shipment of Bolivian tin. It is also cheerfully undergoing a system of rationing.

There are many encouraging signs of friendship and co-operation. There is more vigorous handling of Nazi agents. Protection has been organized for vital mine production, to avoid sabotage. Cultural interchange has been intensified. A sign of the times is the President's decision to send his youngest son to school in the United States.

Comparisons in Argentina from the North American viewpoint are not so encouraging. The state of siege is to continue indefinitely. Censorship has been tightened on foreign newspapers and magazines which criticize Argentine foreign policy. Issues of well known North American and Uruguayan publications have been held up in the post office.

Welcoming the Spanish trade mission, Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú pointedly declared the Argentine was playing a peace role in America identical to that of Spain in Europe. He praised the wisdom of Spanish rulers and welcomed the leader of the mission, Ricardo Aunos, as "one of the most authentic values of the new Spanish state." Newspapers were afterwards asked to erase one passage of the speech which it was thought might offend the United States.

President Ortiz—temporarily in retirement—replied in a very different way from Acting President Castillo to President Roosevelt's greetings on the national independence anniversary. He spoke of Argentina's solidarity with North American democracy and repudiation of aggression.

Economic Independence

Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, the Navy Minister, has proclaimed that Argentina will not take part in convoying. The same official told a distinguished company, which included the Acting President, that Argentina is determined to get its economic as well as its political independence. He was cheered lustily.

When Mexico declared war and informed Argentina of its decision, Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú answered by identifying his country with the noble aspirations of Mexico and expressing its hope for the establishment of permanent bases of legality. Chile replied with an immediate declaration of nonbelligerence for Mexico.

That the United States sees a difference to the attitude of the two countries is proved by its supplying certain arms to Chile. That country has been promised coastal artillery and allowed to book orders for some Vulture planes and parachute material.

Argentina has had to withdraw its arms mission from the United States. Only two American ships, aggregating 8,000 tons, entered Argentine ports during May. The monthly average for last year was about 80,000 tons.

President Rios' Message Is Still Object of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Diplomats and journalists are still studying the first Message to Congress of President Rios in search of some indication of a possible change of foreign policy to line up Chile with the 19 continental nations who have broken with the Axis.

Actually, Señor Rios was emphatic in his declaration that Chile's "international policy corresponds to tradition and represents loyal observance of the duties of continental solidarity."

Chilean employment of the word "tradition" or "traditional" in describing its foreign policy has always meant that of friendly and diplomatic relationships with all nations. Despite any loose phraseology, therefore, in the presidential speech, it can safely be accepted that there is no intention whatsoever in the mind of President Rios or his counselors to break with Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis nations, if a break can be avoided.

At Peace With All Nations

In addressing foreign diplomats who witnessed the parliamentary inauguration—they included Axis representatives — the President said: "At present we find ourselves at peace with all nations." He added: "Until now we have given non-belligerent status to American countries drawn into the war," but in no manner can we disassociate ourselves from ideas and sentiments which link up fraternally and materially to all America."

These excerpts were taken and examined by many observers as perhaps indicating some future change. There was every verbal indication in the message to prove that Señor Rios would keep to the traditional path of Chilean neutrality. The maximum assurance for the United States was contained in this passage:

"The territory and seas of the republic cannot be used directly nor indirectly for the exercise of activity of any order which might harm the moral or material patrimony of any American State."

"Advanced Regime"

As if in rebuttal of criticism that he is not as leftist as some of his supporters would like, the new President insisted he was at the head of an "advanced regime," inspired "in all its acts by the dictates of social justice." It was a continuation of the former Aguirre regime, he said, though there was one important difference noted.

In the first place, on election of the leftist government, there had been constant invocation of doctrinal propositions; but, "now, orderly, serene, balanced and constant action is required," to apply the doctrines, preserve leftist prestige and make some progress. The President also wants the movement "to acquire and be confirmed in nationalist feeling."

Señor Rios continually emphasized the democratic character of his regime, though he reminded Congress it had been discussing his bill for special economic powers for more than a month. He implied that events were swifter than the legislative pace so far attained. There was another reminder to Chilean democracy when he declared that they were living in "an epoch of universal crisis when events daily impose themselves, on doctrines."

Would Impede War Profits

Getting down to practical politics, the President said he would impede war profits when these were of a speculative character; as also the cessation of industries, with resultant unemployment, and the devaluation of peso currency; consolidate the social conquests of the workers; insure vital supplies from overseas; and prepare conditions at home to meet any emergency.

Finance Minister Benjamin Matte Larrain, in a statement issued before the President spoke, suggested that the Government would use the surplus funds of the employees' and workers' pensions funds "to stimulate productive activities." A "serious crisis" in the building trade was foreseen owing to shortage of materials. To prevent unemployment it has been decided, in advance, to go in for more road building.

The Chilean budget has today, for the first time, passed the 3,000,000,000-peso limit, or about $100,000,000. Special expenditures on national defense and increased salaries to government workers and the police will possibly account for another quarter of a billion pesos. Total circulating medium is 1,800,000,000 pesos, of which 1,400,000,000 pesos are in the hands of the public.

The Minister considers that too small a proportioon of the circulating medium is left with the banks and asks for legislation to stimulate the use of checks. He calculates that checking accounts will bring more money back to the banks, which, in turn, can give more and cheaper credit.

Ruth Mitchell Out Of Nazi Camp For Exchange by U. S.

LISBON, Portugal, June 19 (AP)—Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell of the United States Army Air Corps and described as the first foreign woman ever sworn in as a member of the revolutionary Comitadji organization of Yugoslavia, has arrived in Lisbon from a German prison camp.

Miss Mitchell, who gave her home as Milwaukee, Wis., came here with 184 other Americans sent out of Germany for exchange for German nationals in the United States.

[Miss Mitchell was sworn in as a member of the colorful organization of Serbian fighters in April, 1941, only a few days before the German Army invaded Yugoslavia. She was not heard of again until last December when word was received that she was in a German prison camp. Two weeks ago another internee arriving from Germany said that Miss Mitchell was awaiting release at a German concentration camp at Liebenau in Württemberg. She was held as a war prisoner by the Germans after being captured as a member of the Comitadji.

Miss Mitchell said she joined the Comitadjis because they "form the heart of Serbia, and Serbia is the heart of Yugoslavia, which has dared to talk back to Hitler." She was made a member of the general staff and became a dispatch rider for Kosca Pacanac, leader of the organization.]

Japan Announces Loan Is Made to Thailand

TOKYO. (From Japanese Broadcast.) June 19 (AP)—The information board announced the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand signed yesterday an agreement for a loan of 200,000,000 yen (nominally about $46,000,000 at the prewar exchange rate) to Thailand.

It was stated the loan was designed to strengthen Thailand's financial and economic situation.

Indiana G. O. P. Hits at New Deal

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18 (AP)—Indiana Republicans, meeting in a streamlined convention, called today for total destruction of "the military power of our enemies" and prepared for the fall political campaign on a keynote that the New Deal is the only issue.

"An appeasement peace will only invite another attack," the convention declared in its platform. . . . "Our Army, Navy and air force, with secure bases, must be maintained at all times stronger than any possible combination of our potential enemies."

Raymond E. Willis, the State's junior Senator, described the New Deal as "the only real issue of this campaign" in the keynote address to the convention, which was marked by the absence of many of the 2,212 delegates. County chairmen carried the proxies of most of the absentees.

"With all the terrible fatalities and colossal costs of the present moment," said Senator Willis, "the administration hasn't sacrificed a single new deal experimental social bureau or agency."

Duke of Windsor Greets Duchess at La Guardia

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor greeted his Duchess with a hearty "Hello darling," as she embraced him when he landed Wednesday at La Guardia Field by Navy transport plane from Washington.

The Duke and Duchess inspected some airplanes, including a German Messerschmitt, which are making a tour of the country as part of the war bond drive.

The Duke was accompanied from Washington by Sidney Farrington, a member of the Executive Council in the Bahamas, and Humphrey Clarke of the British Embassy. Mr. Clarke said the Duke planned to stay here two or three days to discuss labor and economic questions concerning the Bahamas.

Rubber Check Bounces Into Salvage Coffer

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (AP)—A rubber check found its way into the Government's salvage drive.

Printed on a thin sheet of red rubber, it was contributed by Barney Johnson, who said it would stretch but didn't bounce when he sent it to the Los Angeles Times in payment for a subscription.

Spy Charges Dropped

TUCSON, Ariz., June 19 (AP)—Grant W. Wiprud, former civilian employee at Davis-Monthan Air Field, was freed of a charge of violating the espionage act. Federal Judge Albert N. Sames granted a dismissal motion.

Royal Betrothal Is in the Offing

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—The authoritative British press association said Wednesday that an official announcement of the engagement of King Peter of Yugoslavia and Princess Alexandra of Greece "will not be long delayed, according to quarters in close touch with both royal families."

The press association said the couple became attracted to each other at Cambridge, where the King is a student and the Princess a nurse.

Another account said the announcement would be made after the return to Britain of King George, now in the United States.

Tired of the Kitchen? Don't Join Waacs

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A word of warning, gals:

Don't join the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps just to get away from the kitchen sink, the oven and the wash-tubs. Don't expect all the jobs to be the "glamour" kind.

Some Waacs will be doing their bit in kitchens, bakeries and laundries, judging from the clothes that Uncle Sam will issue.

In fact, one little number listed today under "work clothes"— a greenish-olive drab coverall—sounds right handy for dusting and scrubbing.

However, designing skill and esthetic appeal have apparently been taken into consideration in styling the outfits. Cooks and bakers will wear aprons of white sheeting, and laundresses blue aprons. Both will wear caps of white lawn with tucked crowns. The cover-all will have a notched collar and two tucks at the waist to give it fit.

Public May See Film Of the Battle of Midway

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 19 (AP)—Movie-goers soon may see the Battle of Midway—filmed by John Ford, who directed the Academy prize-winning "How Green Was My Valley" before he became a commander in the Navy.

Mr. Ford recorded the Japanese attack on the Pacific outpost from the tower of a powerhouse, one of the chief targets of the raiders. Although wounded in one arm by a machine gun bullet, he completed the camera work one-handed.

The former director is en route to Washington with his films. They will be edited by Navy officials and possibly released as a short.

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Expert Modern Camoufleurs Busy 'Blurring Out' the Massachusetts Countryside

All Way From $450 to $140,000 Will Buy Nice Cozy N. E. Home

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who wants a quiet summer home in the hills of New England for $50,000? Or how about an estate in Warren, Conn., with chauffeur's quarters and a superintendent's house attached to a main structure of 19 rooms for $80,000?

If these are not good enough, there's a 21-room English-type home overlooking Long Island Sound in Connecticut for a mere asking price of $100,000. With it are 13 acres of landscaped grounds sloping down to the water.

That's enough to banish the highly publicized conception of New England as a six-State region of abandoned and borderline farms which realtors have been advertising "for a song." But they are only three properties in a record of 150 pages of homes for sale covered in an exhaustive survey by Previews, Inc., and released for the first time today.

The Previews study is chiefly for the families of means, although scattered through the heavy volume of salable homes and estates is a smattering of properties just below or above the $5,000 mark. There is, for instance, a $5,000 Cape Cod dwelling in West Barnstable, Mass., with 3½ acres and a seven-room house. Or jumping over 10 pages there's a $3,900 residence with 10 acres bordering a winding stream in Sharon, Conn.

The Exception

But these low-coast homes which most realty concerns stress to the exclusion of all other properties are the exception rather than the rule with Previews, which takes into consideration the fact that there are hundreds of families of means looking for properties in which to vacation every summer or to stay in throughout the year. But it comes as a surprise to most property seekers that New England has a 150-page volume of properties for sale generally ranging in price from $10,000 to $100,000.

The purpose of the volume is to provide a country and seashore service for home seekers who from sheer exhaustion have given up the arduous search for the places they want. To cover the properties presented would take several years of gasoline-burning weekends, for those who can get the gas.

The invitation to explore New England and taste the full flavor of its hospitality and sample its variety of rolling hills, majestic mountains, seashore, village and farm life is not for a motorless war emergency. Families these days want to go right to the places that meet the eye through the pages of a volume such as the one produced by Previews. For "somewhere in New England" as the booklet states, a serene old house sheltered by majestic elms awaits the possessive turn of your key, "whether it be a stately mansion in a seaport town or a snug farmhouse nestled on the side of a wooded hill."

You will turn over 40 pages, however, before you find a place for less than the asking price of $10,000. The high tone of the properties is indicated somewhat by the $142,400 lakeshore property of 890 acres located on Lake Zoar in Connecticut and suitable for camp or summer home development. Or there is a $45,000 estate at Hyannisport on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with 1,500 feet of private beach and 16-room house, which can be rented for $3,500 this summer.

Fine Old Houses

There are magnificent old houses, luxurious mansions, homes in the hunt and country club sections of small, prosperous towns, remodeled farmhouses that have kept close to tradition, privately-owned lakes and intown residences surrounded by the luxury of landscaped acres. And just when you begin to wonder if New England is just one great lavish wonderland of properties for sale, you find it is still possible to buy 20 acres of country property in Oakham, Mass., which enjoys extensive views of surrounding farmlands, woods and streams for only $450.

But that is New England—properties as varied as its weather and its mountain to seashore scenery, as old as the nation and as new as New England's diversified industries.

Out in the Berkshires an old farmhouse thoroughly renovated to contain the necessities of modern living, and surrounded by 140 acres is offered for $4,500. Located on a hill overlooking a tiny mountain village, this place has a large living room with two fireplaces, dining room with fireplace, kitchen, guest bedroom on the first floor, four bedrooms and bath plus maid's double bedroom and bath on the second floor. How can places like this be sold for so little? Usually, the circumstances of the owner produce bargains of this sort.

Or you can even buy an island at Friendship, Maine, for $4,500. The place is known as Garrison Island, having 12 acres of land fringed with spruce and fir and fertile enough to grow anything that will grow on the mainland.

And there are properties for sale or for rent this season all the way from Mt. Desert and the Rangeley Lake district of Maine down to Long Island Sound in Connecticut and across the White Mountain districts of New Hampshire to the $27,500 "Norton Place" in Bennington, Vt., with its 10 acres of shade trees and beautiful views of the Green Mountains and Berkshires.

Previews, Inc.

Old New England at Its Best

Typical of the hundreds of New England summer places of the better type on the market is this West Barnstable, Mass., home of eight rooms, surrounded by 3¼ acres in Cape Cod farming district, three minutes from the ocean. Its mellowed timbers came from the oldest fort in this section. Living room has antique pine paneling. Built about 1780, it has the solid, weathered look of old New England.

R. I. Playgrounds Ready for Accelerated Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19—The playground season opens in Providence next Monday on a scale larger than ever before to accommodate the many children of families who will not be able to vacation away from the City this year.

The Providence Recreation Committee has anticipated an increased demand for playground facilities and made its plans accordingly. This year there will be 34 playgrounds and seven "tot parks" open through the season. The "tot parks" are reserved for the exclusive use of smaller children. The three opened last year experimentally proved so successful that four additional ones are to be available this year.

Superintendent Henry J. Bishop, who is in charge of the summer playground activities, expressed the opinion this week that curtailment of activities at the shore resorts, because of the tire and gasoline shortage, would place new demands on the City's playgrounds.

In addition to the playgrounds, the School Department will have shower baths available for the children at 19 of the City's public schools.

No Extra 'Gas'

Christopher Del Sesto, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, struck a blow at the Rhode Island summer resorts this week when he ruled that Rhode Islanders could not obtain supplementary gasoline rations for travel to and from their summer homes.

The official ruling ended a period of confusion which had seen some local rationing boards refusing to grant supplementary rations for travel to summer homes, while others ruled that such supplementary rations were permissible.

Mr. Del Sesto based his ruling on the judgement that a summer home was not a "regular place of abode," merely a temporary one.

Scores of Rhode Islanders who already have obtained the extra ration cards now are commuting by automobile between their summer homes and their places of business in the City as they have done customarily in former years. The full effect of the ruling, therefore, is not expected to be felt until the new rationing cards for gasoline go into effect July 15.

At that time, if the ruling holds, the ban will affect of the ruling, therefore, is not expected to be felt until the new rationing cards for gasoline go into effect July 15.

At that time, if the ruling holds, the ban will affect thousands of Rhode Islanders who ordinarily commute to the City from points 10 to 30 miles away in the country or at the shore.

Absentee Vote Situation

Of the estimated 5,000 Rhode Island men now serving in the armed services, only 15 had registered as absentee voters this week. Several others had asked for the absentee voter registration blanks, but had not returned them to the State capital.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, when told of the results this week, dispatched telegrams to the commanding officers of units in which Rhode Island soldiers are serving, requesting them to inform the Rhode Islanders that the vote registration applications must be filled out and returned by June 30 to be valid. Individuals who have not filled out the forms are not permitted to cast an absentee ballot in the November elections.

Meanwhile speculation turns on the effect the absence of so many service men will have on the elections this coming fall. Governor McGrath has expressed the opinion that most of the 5,000 service men from this State are Democrats. He denied with a laugh, however, that the situation had alarmed him.

Smokeout of Part of Coastline Planned

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Expert modern camoufleurs are busily "blurring out" the Massachusetts countryside to puzzle and confuse enemy bombardiers.

On the modern theory that rivers, harbors, roads, and towers are "guideposts" which direct the enemy bomber to its target, a Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is literally changing the map of the Bay State—as seen from the air.

Though its work is clouded in wartime secrecy, it is possible to disclose that the Division has already built fake roads, "painted out" prominent monuments, and made provision for a "smoke out" of certain portions of the Massachusetts waterline.

'Trees' on Rooftops

Camouflage of the target itself is also important, and the Division has painted "trees" on rooftops, used secret methods to hide building outlines, and even disguised giveaway shadows.

The work of the Division, which is headed by Charles G. Loring, Boston Architect, and includes what he terms a "team" of 34 experts, has been concerned with the protective concealment of civilian-owned property.

It has given advice on the disguise of shipyards, power plants, munitions factories, airplane assembly lines, and war production plants of many kinds.

Some remain untouched — but may not for long. In an interview today, Mr. Loring disclosed that "certainly after the first bomb falls, and perhaps long before," camouflage will be made compulsory on private war-plant owners —like dimout and blackout precautions.

Cost Up to Owners

The State is not spending its own or Federal Government money on the project. Owners themselves are expected to bear the expense. Concealment of Government-owned plants is being done by Uncle Sam.

Camouflage—or "protective concealment," as it is now known—has long since outgrown its World War swaddling clothes. It is no longer the simple process of smearing ugly streaks of bright-colored paint on a rooftop or a boat deck.

It includes, for example, techniques to fool the infra-red camera, the stereoscope, and the telescopic lens.

In rare cases is a target completely concealed from aerial view. The purpose is to disguise it, and its surroundings, so that the enemy bombardier is confused.

25 Seconds to Spot Target

Coming in over Boston harbor at 200 m.p.h., 30,000 feet up, the bombardier has exactly 25 seconds to spot the target, line it up in his bomb sight, and pull the trigger, it has been mathematically ascertained. At lower altitudes the time is shorter. If he can be confused for those 25 seconds, he will have to jettison his load on something harmless, or else circle back for a second try—which the antiaircraft gunners may never allow him.

In Boston and vicinity, the Charles River and the harbor water line are excellent guideposts. And, as Mr. Loring points out, "the best maps of the area can be had in most any downtown stationery store for 15 cents."

Happily, however, it is not possible for the Nazis to take aerial pictures of the new Massachusetts landscape prior to the first bombing attack. Fifth columnists would have difficulty getting into the air —and staying there. Moreover, the Luftwaffe would hardly send an expedition consisting solely of scout planes all the way across the Atlantic.

One explanation for the ban on visitors to many of the high watchtowers on Massachusetts hills is that camouflage must not be exposed to view from above.

Might Be Surprised

If a Nazi bomber came over Boston tomorrow, expecting to find the landscape as it is in his maps, he might be surprised to find:

1. Great clouds of smoke rising from smudge pots and other sources, clouding the waterline.
2. Water towers "painted into" the surrounding landscape.
3. Munition factory roads covered with cinders, and fake roads, appearing to be inexpertly camouflaged, leading elsewhere.
4. Trees planted around the sides of rectangular buildings to interrupt the shadows.
5. Fake green trees painted on roof tops—with special paint, such as to fool even the infra-red camera into recording the presence of chloropyll.
6. A large pond completely boarded over with hurricane timber.
7. One government plant, in a congested area, painted on the roop top so as to appear crisscrossed with streets and sidewalks. (The rooftop streets appear to be an extension of those on the ground adjoining the plant.)

The process of "blurring out" Massachusetts landmarks began approximately four months ago, when the Camouflage Division was first formed. Reflecting the most recent concept of protective concealment, the men appointed to the Division included architects, engineers, sculptors, model makers, photographers, mural painters, artists, color experts, landscape architects, and nurserymen.

Services Free

To this group of men are referred all camouflage problems involving civilian owned plants. The Army and the Navy often has occasion to turn over requests for information, according to Mr. Loring. Sometimes the Office of Civilian Defense does the same.

The Chairman of the group cautions plant owners to avail themselves to the Division's services—free—instead of going to the "large number of camouflage racketeers" who would offer inexpert, if expensive, advice.

Paint dealers, he says, have been known to offer "special pigments recommended by the British admiralty" which "only" cost $12 a gallon, when the very same thing can be had in a corner hardware store for $1.12.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight For A Free World."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.83mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.— Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, June 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
6:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUX, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc. Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Students Take Hand In Sweetening Things

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., June 19 (AP)—The custom of serving fruit punch at the Bellow Falls High School senior hop presented a problem this year on account of sugar rationing but the students got around it.

Thirty-two students volunteered to sacrifice a quarter-pound from their regular ration, and it was collected. The punch was as sweet as ever and disappeared as rapidly.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcement of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

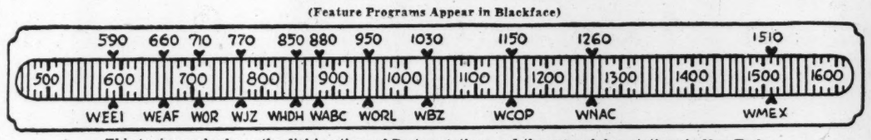
New London—2d and 4th Thurs., 9:15 a. m.; additional program July 2, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Massachusetts

Springfield—July 13, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1279kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
3:15 H. Marble, news....	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Pirates baseball game .	ings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Chick Harris' Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
3:45 "Swing Time": Talk	Southernaires: quartet .	"Right to Happiness"...	Pirates baseball gme..	ings .....
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15 Victory at Home...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Pirates baseball game..	ings .....
4:30 Exploring Space ...	"4 O'clock Tunes";	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45 Press News	"4 O'clock Tunes"; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Pirates baseball game..	ings .....
5:00 "Musical Camera":	Afternoon Symphony ..	"When a Girl Marries",	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony ..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	ings .....
5:30 Songs; Orchestra ..	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie, Music..	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk .....
6:00 News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News Service	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music' Rend'zv's	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Songs for Supper"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	March to Victory.....
7:15 "Dear John"; sk....	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30 E. C. Hill; Cues and	"The Lone Ranger";	Grand Central Station:	"Red Ryder"; drama..	"Theme Songs"
7:45 Miscues: Quiz show	drama	dramatic sketch	"Red Ryder"; drama..	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Academy Award":	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	Musical Program .....
8:15 Drama; Tommy	drama	Graham; orchestra	Wm. H. Davis: Inflation	"Price Control": records
8:30 Riggs; Olyn Lan-	Meet Your Navy: orches-	"Information Please!";	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 dick; News	tra; songs; choir.....	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men": chorus; orch....	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ray	"Listen, America"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Block's Orchestra..	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Fidler	cal Album" .....
9:30 "Tha Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs....	Party"; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing"..	"Classical Album".....
9:45 Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs....	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests....	"Classical Album".....
10:00 "How'm I Doin'?":	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	"People Are Funny":	Cedric Foster, News....	News reports .....
10:15 Bob Hawk's Quiz..,	'Men, Machines, Victory'	quiz show; guests	Prof. Ralph Barton Perry	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Dance Parade	"America Marches On",	"The Night of June 19";	Admiral Ernest J. King..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	variety program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:00 News; Analysis ..	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Woody Herman's Orch..
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30 ward's Orch; Mas-	Fishermen's News; Orch.	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	101's Ass'n of Veterans
11:45 ter Works of Music	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	News Service	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End: News .....

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow —6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:35 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Los Senoritos." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:45 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—Paul Lavalles Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, organist.
8:30 p. m.—"Your War."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Wm. H. Davis: Inflation.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching men."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jimmie Fidler, talk.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—"The Challenge — German Ideology and Purposes."
10:30 p. m.—Admiral Ernest J. King; Recorded.
10:45 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orchestra.

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Howdy Neighbor"..	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Quiz; music; news..	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Piesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News reports .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast: Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Camp program .....
8:45 Show; News	News	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Joe Wolverton's Boys....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Music	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	"Brownstone Front"; sk.	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ; Vocalists	Jim's Texas Ramblers..	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
9:45 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Kiddie Kapers" .....
10:00 "March of Youth":	Air Express Music	Organ Recital	"The Aldrich Family":	Studio program .....
10:15 play; music; games	First Piano Quartet.....	Male Quartet	comedy	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Salute So. America	Billy Moore Trio.....	Allen Prescott and Orch.	"Sing and Swing Shop"..	Shopping News .....
10:45 Food Fair	Amer. Legion Auxiliary	Saturday Serenade	Studio Speaker	Shopping News .....
11:00 News; Gardening ..	Blue Jacket Hop.....	Lincoln Highway: drama;	Army-Navy Awards	"Cartoon Caravan" ....
11:15 Musical Program ..	Blue Jacket Hop.....	guest	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30 "Let's Pretend" ...	Little Blue Playhouse;	America the Free: Vic-	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries..
11:45 "Let's Pretend ...	"Christy Mathewson"...	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band.....	News reports .....
12:00 Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Orchestra	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Jeanne Cagney ...	Italian Melodies	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	Quiz Show	News Service	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 wood"; drama	Luncheon Music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Norwegian National	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Institute ..	Sangerfest	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 This Is Our Fight:	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rubber for Victory.....	Joseph Sudy's Orch. ...	Organ Recital .....
1:45 dramatization	Joan Brooks, songs.....	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor.....
2:00 News; "Of Men and	Paul Laval's Orchestra..	U. S. Marine Band.....	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books" interview.	The Song Shop	U. S. Marine Band.....	Pirates baseball game..	Victory Program .....
2:30 United We Stand....	Air Express Music.....	Golf Championships	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Nancy Mace, soprano....
2;45 United We Stand....	Fishermen's News	Sports program	Pirates baseball game..	News reports .....
3:00 Buffalo Serenade ..	'That Man With a Band'	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: record-
3:15 Buffalo Serenade ..	'That Man With a Band'	"Air Youth for Victory"	Pirates baseball game..	ings .....
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit...	Chick Harris' Orchestra	Campus Capers: variety	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: records
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit...	Chick Harris' Orchestra	Campus Capers: News..	Pirates baseball game..	Talk: Dance Music.....
4:00 'Hello from Hawaii':	"Women and Defense"..	Pan American Holiday...	Dance Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15 variety show; News	Air Express Music.....	Pan American Holiday...	Dance Orchestra; Music	ings .....
4:30 Sports Comments ..	Air Express Music.....	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45 Sports Comments ..	'4 O'Clock Tunes': News	Golf Championships	Sports Matinee	ings .....
5:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	Sports program	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15 brook; Alvino Rey's	cans	Golf Championships ...	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	ings .....
5:30 Orchestra	Music for Y'g Americ'ns	Musical program	Sports Comments	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Mat. at Meadowbr'k	'Wanderers of Wastel'd'	Symphony in Swing	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports .....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports..
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War News.....	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Comment; News .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Ink Spots; Quartet.....	Sports Digest; Music ...	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports .....
7:00 'People's Platform':	Songs for Supper.....	"Noah Webster Says":	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	"March to Victory"...
7:15 informal forum	Society Security Prgrm	MacQuarrie's Quiz	Carl Hoff's Orchestra ..	Music; News .....
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	Civic Production Prgrm	Ellery Queen: detective	"Confidentially Yours"..	"Twilight Hour" .....
7:45 ica": recording ...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	series	"Confidentially Yours"	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Visit to American Eagle	Jose Dominguez' Orch....
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	comedy sketch	Club, London	Recorded Music .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Swap Night	Truth or Consequences':	"California Melodies"...	101's Ass'n of Veterans.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night	quiz program	"California Melodies"	Recordings .....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Summer Symphony;	National Barn Dance:	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Frank Black, conductor	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody"; Marion Claire;	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Summer Symphony	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Raphael Spiro, violin;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	U. S. Treasury Program	Orchestra; guest	orchestra; talk	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music..	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15 Talks	or Not"	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Rideout; Dnc. Time	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steel's Studio Club..	tenor; orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	show	Ted Steel's Studio Club..	Barbershop Quartet	Gene Krupa's Orchestra..
11:00 News; Analysis ...	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch....
11:15 Jack Edwards' Orch.	News; Fishermen's News	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Dance orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Richard Leibert, organ..	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 258 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6:15 p. m., WAGM. 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11:79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 5:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon. WBRK. 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB. 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

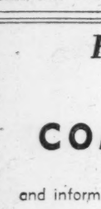
Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m.
Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6:300mc (49.55m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 20
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

A STORE OF INFINITE VARIETY

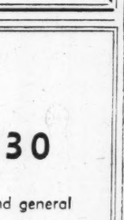


Burnett's Vanilla 2 oz. bottle 33c

A store where you can be sure of quality in the things you buy. You may shop personally, or by phone.

SAVE YOUR GAS AND TIRES—USE OUR FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

RHODES BROS. CO.
KEN 4500 LON 2040
Charge Accounts Solicited
170 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston



WINDEX Cleans windows without water. 6-oz. bottle 2 for 21c.

FOR STYLE - QUALITY - VALUE IN COOL SUMMER SHOES — BUY
Douglas Shoes
191 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. opp. Christian Science Pub House
Open Evenings

KENmore 7700 LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS CADILLAC CARS
Office and Stand, corner Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

DALTON FOOD SHOP
featuring MONARCH foods
10 Dalton St. Com

New Films on Boston Screens—Big Saving in Boston Garbage Removal

'Tortilla Flat' At the State And Orpheum

"Tortilla Flat," John Steinbeck's folk tales about Monterey paisanos, has come to the State and Orpheum in a leisurely and artificial film, directed by Victor Fleming and acted by Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield, Frank Morgan, Akim Tamiroff, and others. John Lee Mahin and Benjamin Glazer have dropped a good deal of the Steinbeck stories in their adaptation but they have retained the loafing, wine drinking, and religious superstition.

Under Mr. Fleming's direction, quaintness becomes cuteness and affection becomes sentimentality. Under the circumstances, it is perhaps not surprising that Mr. Tracy as Pilon and Mr. Garfield as Danny seem apathetic. Mr. Tamiroff makes more sense of the business, perhaps because "Tortilla Flat" is, in a sense, a European genre film and Mr. Tamiroff is a Russian actor. In addition the cast includes Sheldon Leonard, John Qualen, Donald Meek, Connie Gilchrist and other reliable players. But their contributions are to little purpose.

"Tortilla Flat" tells a very slight story about how Danny inherited two houses, found himself a host to his "tenants," wooed a beautiful girl who would have none of him, was injured in some machinery in a waterfront cannery and was preserved through a "miracle" for a wedding and celebration. In addition to its other fabrications, "Tortilla Flat" represents religious superstition by means of hidden klieg lights.

The companion feature is "Fingers at the Window," a melodrama with a cast which includes Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, and Basil Rathbone.

* * *

'Rings on Her Fingers'

According to the jingle from which the title was presumably taken, the heroine of "Rings on Her Fingers" should make music wherever she goes. That is not quite the case with the Henry Fonda-Gene Tierney romance which opened at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters Thursday. Miss Tierney marries Mr. Fonda without telling him that she is one of a trio of sharpers who duped him out of the $15,000 which out of a $65-a-week salary he had laboriously saved to purchase a sailboat.

Her reticence causes the heroine no little discomfort until she devises a plan to have a gambling proprietor let the hero think he is winning back the $15,000. Hovering in the background of these proceedings are Laird Cregar playing a fatuous rascal, and Spring Byington doing a businesslike job of being a lady crook. Rouben Mamoulian directed.

"Murder in the Big House," the other feature on the program, is a combination of familiar patterns involving the efforts of two newspapermen to solve the mystery of a convict's murder just before he was to be executed. The muddle should have been solved in five minutes. Faye Emerson, Van Johnson, George Meeker, and Joseph Crehan play the principal roles under R. Eaves Eason's direction.

"A Yank at Eton," with Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew, Edmund Gwenn, and Ian Hunter, has been completed by Norman Taurog for M-G-M.

Henry Hull

In "The Watch on the Rhine," coming Monday to the Majestic.

R. B. Perry In War Series

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Challenge — German Ideology and Purposes" will be the topic tonight of the second radiocast of the series, "The Fight for a Free World," under auspices of the Radio Board of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. The speaker will be Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, WRUL, 7:30 p. m.; MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m., by recording.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, will speak about War Bonds, as guest on "Kate Smith Hour." Jane Withers and Charles Winninger, Hollywood stars, are also guests on this program, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, will speak on "The Fight Against Inflation." His subject will be "Stabilizing Wages." MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Allan Jones, tenor, will be guest narrator on the dramatic sketch, "The Road to Victory," on "Men, Machines—Victory," a weekly program presented in co-operation with the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower. Dean Ned H. Dearborn, Division of General Education, New York University, will be guest speaker, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Cornelia Otis Skinner and Melvyn Douglas will be guests on "Information Please" NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Home Economists of 48 States Gather in Boston for Meeting

Gathering to discuss "The Family in a World at War," home economists from 48 States, representing various phases of the profession, will meet at the thirty-fifth National Convention of the American Home Economics Association at the Hotel Statler in a four-day session opening Sunday.

Homemakers, women in extension work, in home economics in business, institutional administration, research, social welfare and public health, farm security administration and teaching will celebrate the centennial of the birth of Ellen H. Richards, pioneer home economist and founder of the Home Economics Association.

At the opening business session Monday morning, all sections will meet to hear a panel discussion on "How Important are Home Economists to the War Effort?" This will be followed by a general discussion led by A. Drummond Jones, social scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will also discuss the program changes necessary for home economists in wartime.

Alice V. Keliher, Assistant Professor of Education at New York University, will summarize this session with a presentation of "The Challenge for Dynamic Program Planning." She is known for her work as program chairman of the Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association and as a member of the planning committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

The morning meeting will be followed by luncheons for all sections, at which members will hear discussions of home economics problems in wartime. Among the luncheon speakers will be Ruth O'Brien of the United States Bureau of Home Economics who will speak on wartime adjustments in textiles.

Mary I. Barber

Food consultant to the Secretary of War, assigned to the Quartermaster Corps in Washington. She will speak at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Boston.

Saltonstall Restricts Extra Bank Dividends

To permit Massachusetts savings banks and co-operative banks to build and maintain larger financial reserves in time of war, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued an executive order setting aside laws compelling payment of extra dividends when their reserves have attained legal maximum limits.

For the duration of the war, the order provides that no extra dividend may be declared or paid by a savings bank or a co-operative bank without written approval of the State Commissioner of Banks.

Conspiracy Charge Is Made in Sugar Price Indictment

In two of the first cases of their kind in the country today, the Federal Grand Jury handed down indictments on charges of conspiring to violate maximum sugar prices established by the OPA and of unlawfully transferring automobile tires from one person to another.

Harry Seder and his daughter Ada of Webster, Mass., were involved in the sugar price indictment while the charge of transferring automobile tires was included in a secret indictment which Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, declared was one of the first of its type made in the United States.

The Seders were charged singly and jointly in three indictments of keeping false accounts and of selling sugar for 6½ to 9 cents a pound against a fixed Federal price ceiling of 5.4 cents.

New Contract Hoped to Lead To Incinerator

As the climax to many years of economy crusade centering on City Hall, Boston today is ready to supplant its old-style 10-year garbage disposal contract with a "stop-gap" arrangement leading to postwar reform, it was learned today.

Only wartime shortage of metals is preventing the City from building a garbage incinerator and bringing about an annual saving estimated by the Boston Finance Commission at $487,135, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin disclosed.

Garbage collection and disposal annually costs the City $1,500,000 a year. Reformers have said that up to one-third of this amount could be saved by better management.

The new disposal contract, striking at half of the collection and disposal situation, would run for six months with the possibility of renewal at the end of that time, it is understood.

By its terms, the City would save many thousands of dollars previously spent for the same service, it is expected.

For 20 years, Boston has contracted with the Coleman Disposal Company to remove its garbage an drefuse by scow to Spectacle Island, where the garbage is processed in a reduction plant and the waste is spread out on a dump.

For taking the waste off its hands, Boston has annually paid the contractor approximately $400,000.

Last August the Finance Commission said that after thorough study of the situation, it was "confident" that the cost could be "positively reduced to a net nothing."

The Commission envisaged construction of an incinerator to be City-operated, and to save large portions of its cost by furnishing steam heat to the Boston City Hospital.

Mayor Tobin said today he had not only accepted the plan but "had practically decided upon a location for the incinerator" when the shortage of necessary materials made the project impossible.

The old disposal contract, signed in 1932 and lasting for 10 years, expires July 1. Had it been renewed, it would presumably have extended beyond the duration of the war and further delayed reform.

Negotiated in administrations prior to that of Mayor Tobin, the old disposal contracts dated from 1912 and contained certain items of expense "difficult to explain," City Hall observers declared.

In Eastern Star

Brown Studio

Lucy C. Maisack

Springfield woman, newly elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, who will be tendered a reception by Springfield Chapter, of which she is a Past Matron, at the Springfield Masonic Temple, June 23.

Daylight Raid Test To Cover the Entire Metropolitan Area

Originally planned to include Boston and only 16 surrounding cities and towns, a daylight air-raid test scheduled for next week will include the 41 cities and towns of the Metropolitan district, comprising Region 5, the State Committee on Public Safety announced today.

This region covers 459 square miles with a population of 1,858,-479.

The test will come between sunrise Monday morning and sundown Thursday, the Public Safety Committee said.

Plans were also in the making for speedy Army pursuit planes to roar over the city at low altitudes to lend realism to the test.

During the period of the test, which will be the biggest daylight rehearsal yet to be held on the east coast, all normal activity will halt, pedestrians will have to take shelter indoors, all units of the civilian defense organization will be mobilized, and vehicles other than those specifically authorized will stop. The "raid" is not expected to last more than 30 minutes.

Gasoline Shortage Prompts Group to Economize on Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 19—Gasoline shortage and the consequent curtailment of automobile travel prompted Springfield Chapter, No. 143, Order of the Eastern Star, to decide in favor of one gala meeting to combine two outstanding events in the fraternal calender.

The dual meeting, covering the reception to newly elected and appointed offcers of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and the annual inspection, is to be held June 23, in the Springfield Masonic Temple.

Elaborate plans have been made by Mrs. Mary R. Childs, and Ralph G. Hall, presiding Worthy Matron, and Worthy Patron, respectively, and their special committee, for a reception for three of the Chapter's Past Matrons, who were honored by the Grand Chapter at its 66th, annual session held here last month.

They are Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, a Past Grand Matron, and now the Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Lucy C. Maisack, who was chosen to be Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter, and Mrs. Gertrude F. Carr, who is to be Mrs. Maisack's Deputy Grand Marshal.

Mrs. Maisack, who was Worthy Matron in 1936, and is now the newest member of the "Grand Chapter Family" of line officers, is the wife of Paul S. Maisack, a Past Grand Patron. She is active in Red Cross activities in Springfield, and is a member of Lucy Webb Hayes Rebekah Lodge, and an officer of Nazarene Shrine.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Chapter is to be held at 5:00 p. m. June 23, with a banquet at 6 o'clock, the official inspection by Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Associate Grand Matron at 7:00, and the reception at 9:00, followed by an entertainment.

DOG SHOW
SAT. (June 20th), 10 A.M to 6 P.M.
Beaver Country Day School
Chestnut Hill
Hammond St. on Worcester Turnpike
Look for Signs
OBEDIENCE DOGS
FIRE DOG EXHIBITION
ALL PROCEEDS TO
DOGS FOR DEFENSE

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodoroy, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
"Agnus Dei" ..... Bizet
Finale from the Fifth Symphony, in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Emanuel Ondříček, Conducting:
Overture to the Festival Opera "Libussa" ..... Smetana
For violin and orchestra: a. Romanze, b. Mazurek ..... Dvořák
Soloist: Mariam Burroughs
Scherzo from the Suite for String Orchestra ..... Suk
Slovakian Peasant Dance....E. Ondříček
Dance of the Camorrists, from "Jewels of the Madonna"..... Wolf-Ferrari
"Tiger Rag" ..... La Rocca
"The Bride-Elect," March ..... Sousa

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1, 4:25, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 6, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew." Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson and Van Johnson, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—
"The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Glacier Park and Waterton Lake," "Byrd's Antartic Expedition," "Strange Animals of Australia," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lemarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Defense of Moscow," Bugs in "Wacky Wabbitt," "Grantland Rice," "Picture People," "Donald Duck," "Soarin' Stars," "At the Country Fair," "Ted Weems and Orchestra," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Suicide Squadron," 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50. "Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen and Dennis O'Keefe. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'? with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 3:40, 9:50. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 4:57, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc.," E. Robinson. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt and Ann Ayers. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt and Ann Ayers. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2, 8.
University: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 2:40, 5:50, 9:05. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Forced Landing." "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:21, 8:13. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:08, 7, 9:55.
Park: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:54, 8:09. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:01, 9:16.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:40, 4:48, 8:06. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:33.
Maplewood: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Born to Sing." Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2:10, 7, 9:50. "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:15, 9. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:47, 7:47. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:27, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Close Call for Ellery Queen." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Let's Get Tough," with the Dead End Kids. "Panther Claws," Sidney Blackmer. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal." Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William and Ralph Ford. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glen Ford and Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. "Outlaws of the Desert," William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Langmire. 2:09, 7:54. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Olivia de Havilland. 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Keep 'Em Laughing," Jack Benny and Patsy Kelly. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy and James Gleason. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:40, 8:10. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2:15, 6:48, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

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Rationing in Australia Begins With Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 18—With the issue of 7,000,000 ration books at the week end Australian households switched over to the coupon system which limits the number of articles of clothing and footwear the individual may buy in a year.

Shops were closed down Saturday and Monday to enable retailers to make necessary adjustments, including the ticketing with the number of coupons required by the prorationed goods.

It was anticipated that Tuesday morning might see a rush of buyers eager to get in to take advantage of the appearance in the stores of goods withheld from the public during the panic buying which followed the first announcement that rationing and the coupon system would be introduced this month.

But contrary to expectations housewives went about their shopping quietly, in marked contrast to the earlier rush, and careful buying seemed to be the watchword of most.

Requests for Information

The only queues seen were outside the offices of the Rationing Commissioner at which those in doubt regarding certain points of the coupon system appealed for information.

Salesgirls were surprised and relieved at the lack of rush which compensated them for the extra time involved in the cutting out by them from customers' ration books the number of coupons required for purchases made. It is natural that the introduction of such a sweeping change in the life of Australia as introduction of the coupon system raised criticism in some quarters, but none of this has been directed against the system—such objection as has been heard being directed at minor details of the scheme.

Will Share Supply Equally

Official assurance that "clothing coupons protect your right to a fair share of clothes available" was scarcely needed.

If the necessity for the coupon system was not generally recognized earlier this year the panic buying of recent weeks made the need painfully obvious.

Introduction of the coupon system insures that clothing and footwear available in Australia will be shared equally for all, and on that basis there is an ample supply to meet the needs of all.

Every adult received at the week end 112 coupons as the ration for the year, but whereas a complete new outfit for a man requires 113 coupons a complete outfit for a woman involves the handing over of only 72 coupons.

40 Coupons for Overcoat

Two reasons have been advanced for what on the surface seems an anomaly — men's clothes have greater wearing quality and men do not mind appearing in the same outfit day after day.

The garment with the highest coupon value is a man's overcoat fully lined for which 40 coupons are needed. The lowest value for a single article is a collar for which one coupon must be handed over.

It is admitted that the rationing scale is designed especially to prevent people from obtaining more clothes than absolutely necessary.

Amplifying this the New South Wales Controller of Rationing, Mr. Hudson, said: "A man should not need both an overcoat and a new suit in the same year. If it is warmth he needs he can buy a new overcoat and wear it over his old suit.

"If it is style he seeks he can choose a suit which will be warm enough without an overcoat. If a man is shabby these days it should be the first assumption that he is making an early sacrifice and not a heavy one at that to the war effort."

Will Borrow Wedding Dress

Brides to be are among those hardest hit by the coupon system, but they for the most part are facing the problem philosophically.

The attitude of a girl munition worker toward this aspect of the problem is typical. She said: "I intend to spend my coupons on a going-away outfit and borrow a wedding dress and veil from a recently married girl friend."

Typical examples of coupons required for an outfit for a man or woman are: Man—hat, 6; collar, 1; tie, unrationed; overcoat, wool unlined, 30; trousers, 10; shirt, 12; singlet, 7; vest, 8; coat, 12; short underpants, 7; gloves and suspenders, unrationed; socks, 4; shoes, 12.

Woman—Hat, 3; coat, unlined woolen 19, handbag, unrationed; dress, 13; brassiere, 2; woolen singlet, 4; gloves, 3; corsets, 4; scanties, 4; petticoat, 8; stockings, 4; shoes, 8.

Expert Chosen for Post

At the head of the Rationing Commission which is responsible for the coupon scale is Arthur W. Coles, whose rise to ownership with his brothers of the largest chain stores in Australia is one of the romances of Australian business.

When Mr. Coles returned from the World War he applied to the Repatriation Commission for financial aid to start business, but the application was refused on the ground that he did not have the requisite business ability.

With his brothers Mr. Coles then opened a small shop in a Melbourne suburb, the business was gradually built up and finally expanded until it reached all over the Commonwealth, and today few worthwhile centers are without one of the firm's shops.

Backed Full War Effort

Elected to Parliament as an independent Mr. Coles gave support to the Menzies Government, but lost faith in the United Australian Party when it failed to get on with the war, and he took the earliest opportunity of supporting Mr. Curtin's bid for power.

Mr. Coles is hardly regardable as a Labor man but he has shown that he is prepared to help Mr. Curtin to remain in power so long as he carries on with an all-out war policy.

Prime Minister Curtin for his part recognizes Mr. Coles as a first-class worker and has not hesitated to use his business knowledge and drive on such ticklish problems as rationing.

The fact that the inconvenience associated with the rationing of clothes and footwear has been accepted readily by the Australians is one proof of the wisdom of the choice which put the chain-store capitalist in charge of Labor's plan to insure equality of purchase opportunity to rich and poor alike.

Norwegian Synod Elects

NORTHWOOD, Iowa, June 19 (AP)—The Rev. N. A. Madson of Princeton, Minn., was elected president of the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Church at the organization's convention here. Other officers included the Rev. George O. Lillegard, Boston, Secretary.

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Soviet Ratifies British Pact Ceremonially

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet at its first wartime session ceremonially approved yesterday the British-Russian treaty after hearing Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff express the deep hope that the "common enemy soon will feel on his own skin the mighty blows" of Russia, Britain and the United States.

Mr. Molotoff told the cheering Russian Parliament, as Premier-Defense Commissar Joseph Stalin nodded agreement, that the question of a second front in Europe was given "serious attention" both in London and in Washington. In the latter city Mr. Molotoff concluded a full understanding with the United States on the war and on postwar problems.

Mr. Molotoff disclosed that President Roosevelt had cabled an invitation to the trip which resulted in the Washington agreement.

He told the Parliament that the Washington agreement would accelerate and increase deliveries to the Soviet Union in spite of the damaging Axis attacks on convoys destined for Murmansk and Archangel, Soviet Arctic ports.

Increased Deliveries

He declared that although several United Nations ships had been sunk en route to the Soviet Union, such attacks had not prevented increased deliveries.

Mr. Molotoff disclosed that the new agreement with the United States envisaged American aid amounting to $3,000,000,000.

The Supreme Soviet officially approved these resolutions:

1. To approve the Government foreign policy.
2. To ratify the treaty between Russia and Britain on the "Alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and on collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter."

Mr. Molotoff declared that the conversations in London and Washington strengthened the conviction that "victory over German imperialism will be considerably faster."

Main Points

Among the main points in Mr. Molotoff's speech were:

1. The agreements would govern both the wartime and postwar co-operation with no territorial expansion or interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
2. The Soviet Union holds no territorial ambitions either in Europe or Asia, "including Iran." (The Russians have troops in Northern Iran while the British have soldiers in the Southern section of the country, which is an Allied stepping stone to the Russian front.) Russia also made no secret agreements with the British or the United States.
3. American supplies will be "greater," come "faster."
4. The United States increased Soviet credit for payment of supplies from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.
5. "Complete unanimity of views" reached at London and Washington for a second front in Europe in 1942 which would create "insurmountable difficulties for Germany."

Although Mr. Molotoff kept to the careful phrasing of previous announcements, one deputy declared in the course of the Supreme Soviet discussions that the agreements were "proof of the determination of the great democratic powers of the world to open a second front in Europe in the nearest future and to finally destroy Hitler's war machine in 1942."

An exchange of ratification papers on the British-Russian pact is expected soon.

It was noted that deputies from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania in the three Baltic states absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and now under German occupation, all seconded the ratification.

Premier Stalin, in his first public appearance of the war, received a three-minute ovation which was stopped when a bell rang. He appeared in fine form and high spirits. Wearing a plain, undecorated, semi-military gray tunic, he listened attentively to Mr. Molotoff and exchanged a comment and a smile from time to time with Michael Kalinin, President, who sat on his right.

Standing behind Stalin, in full field uniform, was Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, hero of the Leningrad stand and now commander of Russia's Far Eastern Forces.

'Tripled Energy'

Andrei Zhdanoff, secretary of the Leningrad party committee, told the Parliament that the people of Leningrad would work with "tripled energy" against the Germans in response to the treaty. He told of Leningrad's resistance to the siege.

Mr. Molotoff emphasized that the British pact governed both wartime and postwar co-operation and said that the London Treaty and the Washington agreement were "destined to hasten the rout of Hitlerism and serve as the basis for postwar relations among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States."

Mr. Molotoff expressed personal thanks to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for their "greatest friendliness."

Strength Is Growing

"The people of all freedom-loving nations look upon the Soviet Union as a power able to free the world from the Hitlerite plague," Mr. Molotoff said. "They admire the battle we are putting up."

He said the results of his trip were "a recognition of our achievements. . . . Our strength is growing and our confidence in victory is greater than ever before."

"I must declare," Mr. Molotoff said, "that as the representative of the U. S. S. R. I was shown cordiality and exceptional hospitality both in London and in Washington. I must particularly note the personal attention given to and the most active part taken in the conversations by the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, to whom I take the opportunity of expressing by sincere gratitude."

U. S. Navy Gets the Range—

Associated Press from United States Navy

And Leaves Japanese Carrier Ablaze

United States Navy torpedo and bombing planes were getting the range (above) and dropping their blasting cargoes on and near a Japanese aircraft carrier of the Shokako class during an early morning phase of the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 8. Center: A great cloud of black smoke envelops the deck as the prow blazes from a bomb hit scored in top picture. Below: Departing Navy planes leave the carrier flaming.

Australia's 'American Centers' Go 'All-Out' for Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, June 19—If American parents could see what is being done by Australia for their boys in the war service, many of their anxieties would be allayed.

Every effort is being made to insure the well-being of the American service men and evidence of the good results accruing is daily becoming more apparent.

The prime movers are the service authorities themselves, for they realize that unless the men of the sea, air, and land forces receive adequate diversion activities, they will be at a disadvantage when they finally meet the enemy.

The best of all the efforts in this direction, however, is the establishment of "American centers" in the main cities. This is being achieved by co-ordinating individual effort and directing it into one main channel.

Sydney in the Lead

Sydney is justly proud of the fact that it has such an "American center" which world press correspondents here assess as "the best thing of the kind anywhere in the world." This center is the outcome of efforts of the so-called American Society, members of which are Americans resident in Australia together with others having American interests.

In the words of Private First Class Bernie Bernstein of Farmingdale, Long Island, who yesterday went on record as saying "We have clubs at home which are real swell, but this American center they've made for us in Sydney has everything beat. I know when I say this that I am stating what all the boys have been saying since the center opened."

Funds Raised Speedily

The center appeared in a city block off a busy street without preliminary trumpeting, and without any public appeal for funds.

The money for transforming a large motor salesroom into a club for the fighting services was obtained by a private canvass of American businessmen and others interested in American firms operating here—and in 12 days the large amount needed was in hand.

Alterations were rushed, but the finished article has the appearance of being carefully thought out to the smallest detail.

Just inside the entrance is a hostess desk, the aim being to greet every man as he enters—"And we aim to train hostesses to remember individual men so they can address them by their name," declares Mrs. A. C. Aubry, who has general oversight and is largely responsible for the smooth running of the center.

Division of Invitations

The hostess desk accepts and allocates to the men invitations for theater parties, dinners, dances, visits to private homes, and divers other entertainment.

A large main room handsomely paneled and furnished in navy red brown tones provides many of the comforts of a well-appointed home plus the amenities of the typcial U. S. corner drug store.

One end of the big room from which visitors overlook a busy street and parks is furnished with a comfortable lounge room, the main feature of which is a wide fireplace throwing out a welcoming glow.

Flanking the fireplace are wide shelves lined with books. Daily papers and magazines lie handy on tables in the reach of arms stretched out from the depths of leather lounge chairs. Further down the room are table tennis and other games.

Even a Soda Fountain

One corner contains a soda fountain which in this land where drug store technique is not as yet fully developed as in America is regarded by the troops and the nurses who throng the center as "money from home."

Here, too, is a snack bar at which favorite American dishes are available at a nominal charge. Cut off from the main room are bath, shower, and pressing rooms.

Yet another section cut off from the main room by a flight of stairs is a quiet writing room in which are composed many of those letters bringing joy to the hearts of mothers in America.

The center is undoubtedly a great conception whose value and usefulness are increasing daily. Already it has gone well beyond what the promoters had in mind, and the committee, of which the head is W. R. Hauslaib, chief of an important auto firm in this city, is now assessing the possibility of enlarging the center by taking in the next-door premises.

Kept Busy Long Hours

Just how American servicemen appreciate the center is indicated by the fact that whereas Mrs. Aubry anticipated dealing with 150 to 200 men daily at the soda fountain and snackbar where an all-American meal is procurable, she now is finding it not unusual to serve meals for a thousand and more between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., during which the service is available.

Naturally the costs of running the center are mounting, but, says Mrs. Aubry, "we'll go out for more financial assistance and we'll get it."

Australians have been quick to realize the importance of the center's work and are gladly assisting as required.

Groups of Australian women and girls, for instance, are taking over the service some days, but the all-American atmosphere is assured by the fact that the key posts are constantly manned by American women. That is why the most often-heard comment from the servicemen is: "Oh, boy, it's just like home."

Busy Little Bees Upset Government Estimate

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Busy little bees, apparently entering into the spirit of the drive for increased war production, have upset Governmnt predictions about the 1942 honey crop.

The War Production Board announced that, in view of revised estimates indicating the largest supply of honey—about 240,000,000 pounds—since the first World War, several million additional pounds could be made available for use as a sugar substitute in ice cream, candy, soft drinks, and other items.

Gripsholm Off With Thais And Japanese

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Swedish motorship Gripsholm sailed from New York last night carrying 1,097 Western Hemisphere nationals of Japan and Thailand to be exchanged at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for nationals of the United States, other American republics and Canada.

The departure of the motorship, announced by the State Department, had been held up about a week because last minute negotiations had struck several snags.

No Names

No names of those aboard were given out, but it was believed certain that among the passengers were Kichisaburo Nomura, and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese emissaries who were still negotiating with Secretary Cordell Hull when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7.

These two, with several hundred other Japanese officials and newspaper men, have been living a life of leisure for about six months at luxurious hotels at Hot Springs, Va., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

On the Gripsholm as she left for the 7,500 mile voyage to Portuguese East Africa, were 495 Japanese and Thai officials, as well as 602 non official Japanese and Thais.

Stop at Rio

Enroute the ship will stop at Rio de Janeiro to take aboard approximately 403 additional Japanese officials and non officials from Brazil and Paraguay, thus making a total of 1,500 persons to be transported by the exchange vessel.

On its return voyage the Gripsholm will carry American officials and newspaper men who have been interned in Japan, China, Hong Kong and other places. Among them will be Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Tokyo before the United States and Japan went to war.

Among the Americans listed to return on the Gripsholm are Frederick Burr Opper, Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and formerly editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, and J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review.

60 Days Round Trip

They will be transported to Lourenco Marques on the Japanese steamer Asama Maru. The State Department said the Japanese Government was providing transportation for the Western Hemisphere internees from Japanese and Japanese controlled territories, except the Philippines.

The round trip voyage of the Gripsholm is expected to take about 60 days.

Doubt on Hitler's Promises Stirs Rumanian Unrest

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, June 19 (AP)—German charges that four United States bombers forced down last week in Turkey "deliberately flew over Turkey on their way to objectives on the north coast of the Black Sea" were denied after an investigation by Turkish officials.

"According to declarations made by the United States Government to the Turkish Embassy in Washington and in Ankara by Ambassador (Laurence A.) Steinhardt to the Turkish Government, the American planes did not intend to fly over Turkish territory on outward or inward flights, and made forced landings at Ankara and Arifiye for safety," the official Turkish report said.

ISTANBUL, June 19—As the Libyan and Russian campaigns grow in intensity unrest and uneasiness increases in Europe.

News of the Anglo-Russian treaty and the American agreement with the Soviets is having excellent reaction in Turkey.

The same news has evoked a feeling of gloom in the Balkan countries, especially in Rumania, where the nation is beginning to realize the extent to which it has been betrayed by its pro-Nazi Government.

A reliable report just received from Bucharest declares that Marshal Ion Antonescu is now openly criticized throughout the country because after refusing Hitler further troops he has again sent fresh Rumanian forces to be sacrificed at Sevastopol.

Informed circles in Bucharest state that Premier Antonescu has agreed to send more fresh troops which will be leaving for the front at the end of this month because Hitler has agreed to settle the vexed Transylvanian question in Rumania's favor.

Pledges to Both Sides

However, as Budapest since Premier Kallay's recent visit to Hitler also declares that Hitler is favoring Hungary on this question, the average Rumanian regards Hitler's latest promise with skepticism.

Diplomatic circles in the Hungarian Capital declared last week that Premier Kallay during the Hitler talks obtained the promise of Transylvania in return for the following concessions to Germany:

1. Hungary would reaffirm complete loyalty to the Axis, including an agreement that it will not negotiate a separate peace should Germany be unsuccessful this year on the various fronts.
2. Hungary would send its entire surplus exports to Germany.
3. Hungary would agree to give Germany more complete control of Hungarian industry. This clause is important because it is understood that the Nazis wish Hungary to manufacture certain war matériels which are now unsafe to manufacture in the bombed Ruhr and Cologne districts.

Morale Lowered

Meanwhile in Rumania the fact that the Government has called up all men hitherto exempt from military service, and even those wounded in the present war, for service behind the Russian front has further lowered morale.

American bombing of Rumanian oil fields will have also caused a deep impression on Rumanian people, but Axis circles and the Rumanian Government are attempting to conceal news of this daring long-distance raid

Here in Turkey the American raid caused a deep impression and the heavy American bombers which landed in Ankara have been the object of Turkish admiration ever since they made their forced landing.

All this stimulates the Axis leaders to a mad race against time and the growing United Nations strength, and Axis diplomacy continues to get busy in Ankara.

Pro-Nazi Appointed

Following Ambassador Franz von Papen's consultations with Japanese diplomats from Berlin it is understood in Ankara that on advice from Herr von Papen Berlin has forced Vichy to dismiss the present French Ambassador and appoint the pro-Nazi Gaston Bergéry.

It is said that Herr von Papen told the Nazis that the Vichy French in Ankara were not co-operating enough, and Free French circles here are worried about the appointment of M. Bergéry who is known to be anti-Gaullist and a partisan of collaboration with Germany.

Anxious days may lie ahead for the United Nations, but it is generally felt here that if the Russians can hold the Nazis, Germany and occupied Europe won't be able to stand the strain beyond the present year.

Bloemfontein Fires Laid to Arsonists

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, June 19 (AP)—The Civil Court and the adjoining office of the Magistrate of Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State, were heavily damaged June 17 by one of a series of three fires started by arsonists.

The fires were started in the early morning and at the same time a bomb was thrown into printing works, where considerable damage was caused.

$4,000,000,000 Taxes

Direct personal taxes in the United States in 1941 totaled about $4,000,000,000, the Department of Commerce reports.

N. Y. Court Decision Saves Jobs of Some 3,000 Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Year-old litigation concerning "out-of-license" teaching was cleared up today following a decision by the State Court of Appeals at Albany upholding the right of the New York City Board of Education to assign a teacher to a particular class whether or not he or she was licensed to teach that subject. The decision rendered yesterday saves the jobs of about 3,000 teachers in the City's school system.

While 10 separate suits had been brought against the board concerning "out-of-license" teaching, decision concerned the case of Nathan Davis of the Bronx, standing fifth on an eligible list for appointment as a mathematics teacher, who contended that the board had no right to appoint unlicensed teachers in that subject and insisted there were 21 vacancies in the mathematics teaching force.

No Vacancies

The board held there were no vacancies and that there was a plentiful supply of teachers who, although not licensed to teach mathematics, could be assigned to the subject. Because of the drop in enrollment and recent changes in high school subjects, many regularly-appointed teachers have recently been without classes and have been assigned to other subjects, a practice which Mr. Davis and others challenged.

The decision of the highest State Court pointed out that the legislature had given sanction, until July 1, 1943, to such administrative action which until recently had been unlawful.

Hailing the ruling as a "great victory" for the Board of Education, Theodore E. Kuper, law secretary for the board, said a "demoralized" teaching staff had been avoided, adding that the decision put the "stamp of approval on the emergency legislation passed at the last session of the legislature to protect teachers in the face of out-of-license assignments."

One-Year Limitation

"It will now become imperative," Mr. Kuper added, "for the legislature at the next session to remove the one-year limitation so that schools can be properly organized and teachers protected in their jobs."

Meanwhile, Ellsworth B. Buck, Vice-President of the Board of Education, said suggestions by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for saving the jobs of 125 high school teachers slated for dismissal were not practical. In a letter to the Board, the Mayor had suggested that the teachers, whose dismissal was voted by the Board as an economy measure necessitated by the $3,093,000 budget slash, might remain at work if disabled and superannuated teachers were retired. Mr. Buck replied that the number of teachers retired for disability was already great and that further retirements would not save the situation.

New Co-operative World Is Foreseen

MILWAUKIE, Ore., June 19 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court peered beyond the war and saw a new world based upon co-operative undertaking.

In an address prepared for the Oregon State Grange convention, the Justice, vacationing in his homeland, asserted:

"The era of peace must be conceived in terms of a co-operative undertaking rather than an imperialistic one—whether that imperialism be militaristic or economic. . . .

"We must somehow find in the more relaxing days of the future peace that degree of fulsome co-operative action which is so readily achieved in war. We must make certain that the co-operative pattern of today carries over into the tomorrow."

Men, women and children have enlisted in this war, and the co-operative spirit has spread around the world, wherever there is aggression, he said, continuing:

"This is indeed the people's war—the war of peoples fighting to be free.

"Behind the front lines are men and women with hoes and plows and tractors—men and women on production lines—men and women in civilian defense—men and women who expose their lives and their loved ones to the enemy's assault, and who do not falter or despair.

"The farmers of China, cultivating narrow terraces in hundreds of remote canyons, the artisans of China, making ammunition by hand in dozens of dark caves, stand behind the armies which have resisted the Japanese for five weary years. The same is true in Russia, in England and in Australia. The same is true here.

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India's Defense Tightened but More Allied Air Power Is Urgent

Area vulnerable to attack by Japanese too vast for ground defense—Indians critical of the 'negative attitude' of new War Resources Committee—Gandhi's threat weighed at London.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Reports reaching here from India make it appear that, with Britain now so fully occupied in the Middle East, the responsibility for the defense of India is becoming more and more an important matter of British and American co-operation in the air.

For the area vulnerable to Japanese attack is too vast to be protected by linear defenses, and the mechanized military establishment in India is still relatively small, although growing as fast as production and training limitations of the United Nations permit.

Moreover, Mohandas K. Gandhi's latest threat to launch against British rule a movement that "will be felt by the whole world" unless India is given full administrative freedom right now emphasized the importance in India of British and American troops that Mr. Gandhi said he is willing to see remain there to fight the Japanese, provided Indian control is put into Indian hands.

Negative Attitude Criticized

The multiple disunity, of which this threat illustrates a part, has raised many doubts as to the degree of effective co-operation likely to be forthcoming if the Japanese strike, and underlines the value at this time of the existing professional military establishments in India with their fine fighting traditions and unquestioning loyalty to the British Crown.

The new "War Resources Committee," composed of six members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is currently criticized in the Indian press on the grounds that it is adopting a negative attitude toward further expansion of the Indian Army and the expediting of mobilization of India's war resources of all kinds.

The problem of preparing the civil population to meet a possible enemy attack is confused by conflicting views of various political leaders.

Strong Reinforcements

However, the Japanese, also menacing simultaneously China and Australia, will have a tough fight on their hands if they assail Indian keypoints.

For very considerable reinforcements in all arms have arrived from Britain, including large numbers of antiaircraft defense personnel, and at Calcutta and Ceylon, for example, the scale of air defense is away beyond anything Singapore possessed even at the period of its maximum strength during the Malayan fighting.

More than four fifths of the troops sent from India to the unsuccessful aid of Burma have safely returned and are in good fighting fettle, though they had to leave a high proportion of their transport and armored fighting vehicles behind.

The armored brigade is now being equipped with newer and better tanks. These troops, back from Burma with first-hand knowledge of Japanese fighting methods, form an experienced nucleus of accumulating forces for the defense of Northeast India, and in due course for an offensive against the invaders of Burma.

Three Main Factors

Fresh light is thrown upon India's defense problems by hitherto unpublished information given me here by a high ranking British officer recently returned from important Indian duties. His remarks made it clear that the resistance that will be offered to the Japanese depends on three factors:

1. The amplification of newly introduced military assets, such as are typified by the American forces already stationed in India, and awaiting further reinforcement via communication lines which have to be safeguarded by naval power.
2. The continued expansion and improved equipment of the Indian Army, now about 1,000,000 strong.
3. The ability of the Indians to develop their own military resources. (Fifty words censored.)

The question can be asked, why is the Indian Army only about 1,000,000 strong, after the war has been in progress for nearly 2¾ years? The main reasons are threefold—the difficulty of remedying the shortages of officers, the limitations of India's present capacity for war industry, which has prolonged the problem of obtaining adequate equipment, and the length of time it takes to train technical troops, without whom fighting soldiers can be of little use in total war.

Wide World

Indian Punjab Troops, Typical of India's Armed Services

Equipment Sent Away

Some idea of the proposition involved can be gained from the fact that Indian divisions have to have behind them (three words censored) men engaged in ancilllary services—signals, medical units, ordnance, transport maintenance, commissariat, administration, airfield defense, engineers, and so forth.

The expansion of the Indian Army was hindered at the start by the necessity of turning equipment over straight away to divisions that were being sent out from the country, of which the first was the celebrated Fourth Division that went to the Middle East.

Its place was taken by the Fifth, destined soon to give excellent account of itself in Abyssinia, and it was not until 1940 that a mandate was received from the British Government to raise units in excess of detachments sent abroad.

Even then the job could not be undertaken on the biggest scale, because speed of training was considered urgently important and it was felt that this could best be achieved by the process known in the Service as "milking"—namely, taking 250 men from each existing battalion and grafting recruits into these solid cores for new full-strength establishments. This scheme began in June 1940, and its possibilities had been exhausted by the following August.

Shortage of Officers

Then arose two extremely difficult problems. One was the shortage of officers, and the persistence of the narrow bottleneck through which they could come. The other was a shortage of weapons and other equipment for training purposes.

Regarding British officers, the language difficulty was an obstacle, since before they could command the Indians, they had to be able to talk to them. Appointments of British residents in India was severely limited by the fact that nearly all were engaged on jobs from which they could not be spared, but the authorities obtained the services of as many as they could and engaged, simultaneously, on speeding up the production of officers from among the Indians themselves.

Several thousand of these came out from training schools, but the number was not nearly enough to meet the demands, and young officers had to be sent out from England. For them, lack of knowledge of the Indian language and of India itself, were handicaps aggravated by the fact that there are only 14 commissioned officers to an Indian battalion, and a young man with only two years' experience is liable to find himself in charge of a full company. Ex-Indian Army officers were appointed to each command in England to help the War Office Selection Board to obtain the right men, schoolboys were sent straight away to Officers' Cadet Training Units in India, and specially recommended men were picked out from among the noncommissioned officers and private soldiers.

Also, the Indian State Forces needed modern training, and the rulers particularly desired the services of British officers, under whom Indians like best to serve, especially if these officers are stationed in one place long enough to really get to know their men.

South Weakest Region

Apart from officers, the intake of Indian soldiers is described as coming up to expectations, unaffected by political developments, and the development of mechanization brings in men not traditionally regarded as belonging to the martial classes.

In the old days, troops belonged to the Presidencies in which the regiments were raised, and as fighting became localized in the region of the Northwest Frontier, the tendency was for officers to try to get posted there. Therefore, regiments in the south tended to get less eager officers and the military tradition became established in the north and midlands rather than the east and south.

With the progressive Indianization of the army every battalion is now mixed as regards its class components, though differences of feeding raises problems in taking care, simultaneously, of, say, Hindus and Moslems. Interclass friction, however, is described as negligible.

Despite all difficulties, great and small, progress has already been made toward establishing adequate defense for India from among its 389,000,000 inhabitants which is far ahead of anything done in the whole period of the first World War. But training and equipping 250,000 fighting men now is estimated to represent in production and instruction the effort expended in producing 1,000,000 fighting men in 1914-1918—which involves a formidable allocation of time when events are moving as fast as they are today.

This throws emphasis on India's present need for all the airplanes and pilots that can be speedily allotted from Britain and America and elsewhere to augment the Indian air force, still at a very early stage in its history.

Heydrich Killers Shot?

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo wrote a typical Gestapo ending to the assassination of Germany's notorious "hangman," Reinhard Heydrich, by announcing that his killers had been found in a Prague church yesterday and were "shot while resisting arrest."

The official German announcement said the two men accused of fatally wounding Heydrich near Prague May 27 and others involved in the crime were "Czech nationals who were dropped from British planes over the Protectorate with orders to commit murder."

The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a broadcast to Czechoslovakia from London, said the Germans "decided to discover" the plotters after their threats of heavy reprisals failed to move the Czechs to co-operation.

The BBC pointed out that word that the killers had been "discovered" came two hours after the expiration of an ultimatum to the Czechs to deliver the killers or suffer the consequences.

The official German announcement said the two Czechs had been hiding in the church "for some time." An announcement from the German-controlled Prague radio reported that, in addition to killing the actual assassins, "it was possible to dispose of their closest aiders and abettors."

Previously in reprisals for Heydich's assassination, the Germans executed some 382 persons, mostly in Prague and Brno, besides slaying all the men in the village of Lidice on the ground the assassins first found refuge there.

Nazi Train Wrecked

VICHY, June 19 (AP)—Another German troop train has been wrecked by saboteurs in occupied France and attempts at sabotage have been made against two other trains, it was disclosed today.

The new efforts at sabotage became known when rewards to French railway men for preventing damage to trains was announced. In one case, the announcement said, a German troop train was wrecked and caught fire, but the blaze was brought under control.

In another case, two French linesmen discovered that a railway bridge had been mined, and signalled an express train in time to halt it. The third reward was given to a workman who apparently repaired some rails which had been damaged.

A man and woman were arrested in Paris yesterday, charged with smashing the window of a German employment bureau, another announcement said. A third demonstrator escaped.

Sabotage

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said that the Berlin correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet reported June 16 that the Berlin-Königsberg Express was derailed June 8 and that German authorities attributed the wreck to sabotage. The Germans were said to have offered a reward of 100,000 marks ($40,000) for the arrest of the saboteurs.

Case of Japanese For Liberties Test

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (AP)—Federal court officials have released Fred T. Korematsu, an American-born Japanese, on bail, after the American Civil Liberties Union posted $1,000. He was arrested in San Leandro on charges of being in a restricted area and violating curfew regulations.

Ernest Besig, northern California director of the Civil Liberties Union, explained the Union desired to use Mr. Korematsu's case to test the citizenship rights for persons of Japanese ancestry.

A. J. Zirpoli, Assistant United States Attorney, said Mr. Korematsu would be picked up immediately by military police and sent to an assembly center.

Moskowitz Must Go To Prison, Judge Rules

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz yesterday denied an application for probation for Joseph H. Moskowitz, eastern representative of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, and ruled that he must go to Federal prison for a year and a day for income tax evasion.

Mr. Moskowitz and Joseph M. Schenck, former chairman of 20th Century-Fox, were convicted early in 1941 of evading payments of Schenck's income tax.

Schenck is serving a sentence of a year and a day imposed last month when he pleaded guilty to a perjury charge. He orginally was sentenced to three years imprisonment but was permitted to plead to the perjury charge and gain a lesser sentence because of his co-operation with the Government in the prosecution of Willie Bioff and George Browne, labor leaders who were convicted of extorting about $1,000,000 from motion picture companies.

Oil Shortage Now Hitting Norway Hard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Serious shortage of oil is reported from Norway following inland transport difficulties, resulting from British sea and air attacks on coastal shipping. Lubricating oil is especially scarce in coastal districts, and Germans have been instructed to exercise strict economy.

Shortage of heavier grades is particularly serious as the Germans are only able to produce a light grade suitable for sewing machines, cosmetics, and the tanning industries. This means that heavy industries are short. Large stocks of electrical transformers are lying idle, and the Germans are unable to cope with the heavy call on electrical power for their new light metal and chemical plants.

To ease the situation, several refineries have been set up to which consumers must return all waste lubricating oil.

A second problem facing the Germans in Norway is the shortage of petrol. Practically no petrol arrives from Germany. Last winter it was necessary to cut the petrol quota by 50 per cent, which leaves the total consumption of the country at a fraction of the prewar figure. There is, of course, greatly increased demand on transport for military purposes. Synthetically produced gas is used to replace petrol. Even Germans adapted themselves to this fuel. The difficulties have not been solved, however, for now there is a shortage in the towns of suitable wood for developing gas. In many towns this wood had to be rationed.

The factories in Norway, though equipped with oil-burning installations, are now forced to burn wood because of the lack of American 35 flash point diesel oil, to which the German oil of similar grade is inferior. Stocks of the heaviest fuel oil, No. 3, have also been exhausted.

The Norwegian home industry whose products are not essential to the German war machine, was the first to suffer. As the Germans are in control of all supplies, they divert them in the direction which is the most essential to their war effort. But the German war machine feels the strain, too.

One of the worst sufferers was the fishing industry as the majority of Norwegian fishing boats are motor-driven.

The Germans, who take 80 per cent of all catches, leave the home market with very little fish. This problem again concerns the Germans for Norwegian fish not only supplied them with foodstuff but its by-product is very important for their munitions industry.

U. S. Technicians Stranded in Africa

CAPE TOWN, Africa, June 19. Delayed (AP)—The chief immigration officer at Cape Town was restrained by Supreme Court order from deporting a number of American technicians stranded here by a dispute with their employers.

The technicians, en route to an undisclosed destination where they were to be employed on an engineering project, arrived in Cape Town several weeks ago and refused to continue the voyage, complaining of bad living conditions aboard their ship.

Ordered aboard a second vessel, they refused to sail on the ground she was "overrun with vermin," and the ship departed without them June 7—but with their luggage on board.

On June 17 they were notified by letter that they had been dismissed by their employers and immigration officials were preparing to deport them when the restraining order was issued.

The order is effective pending determination of an action which the technicians have brought against their employers for alleged wrongful termination of their contracts.

American Farmer Today Sees Good Crop, Market and Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Not for 10 years, in some sections not for as much as 20 years, has the American farmer been able to look out over his fields with such assurance and satisfaction. He sees today, for the most part, good winter crops ready for harvest, well-soaked fields in the North ready for plowing and seeding, and in the areas of the south summer crops well under way. He sees luxuriant pasture land and large herds of well-fed meat animals.

As he stands with eyes shaded from the sun, or maybe with big rain drops pattering in his face, he looks out there as a farmer, as a tiller of the soil. The good earth, rain, sun—that means growing things. And that's what a farmer lives for, to grow things. But the farmer is also a businessman, and as he turns to scan the market pages of his newspaper, or listens to radio reports, he may look back to see those rich fields in terms of an economic return, a better profit, the means to a livelihood.

A good crop, a good market, and good prices, all at the same time—that's the picture the American farmer sees this year as one season rolls into another.

Peak of Progress

The last two or three years have been fairly good farm years. The dust bowl era passed, back in 1939, crops have since been good, and the price situation has steadily improved. Help from Washington has been for the most part wise and adequate. But this year marks the peak of progress in most all lines for the farmer.

The whole situation is still spotty of course. There are growers in western Kansas who would vigorously deny that they've had enough rain. And there are farmers in northern Illinois who have literally been flooded out, whose winter crops are ruined, and who can't prepare their fields for the summer.

There are groups which steadfastly oppose the New Deal program. Even some of the usually "loyal" groups don't like many of the things Congress is doing. There are acute labor, storage, and transportation problems. There's trouble over labor unions, and the shortage of gasoline and rubber doesn't make things easier on the farm.

Official crop forecasts just out indicate production peaks in most every line.

'Volunteer' Wheat

With a wheat carryover of more than 631,000,000 bushels, a winter crop of 646,931,000 bushels, and a spring crop of 221,128,000, the end of the year will find enough of the grain still stored, after normal consumption and disappearance of under 7,000,000, for a good big year's supply ahead. Both spring and winter crops are, thanks to the government's acreage quota and surplus penalty program, under those of last year, but still above the average yearly production from 1930 to 1939. Adding in some unknown volumes of "volunteer" wheat, the total 1942 supply is expected to reach over 1,500,000,000 bushels, whereas the 1941 supply was 1,331,000,000 bushels.

This year's oat crop will be larger than last, the rye volume will be slightly higher, and barley considerably larger. Peaches and pears will be more plentiful, too.

The difficulties are seen to involve, aside from the process of growing, getting crops worked and harvested, wrapping or packaging certain types, getting them to market, and storing them.

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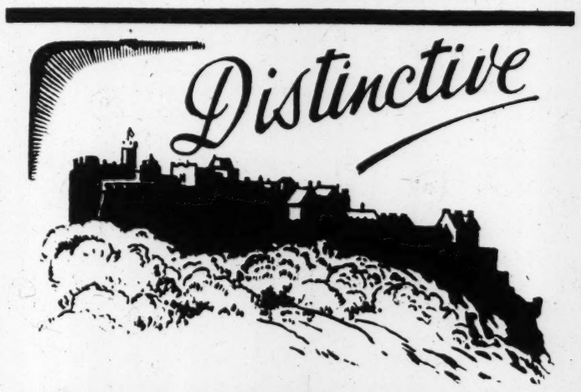
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Nazis Claim Fall of Sevastopol Near

Continued from Page 1

a super pincers move toward the Middle East by both ends of the Axis is seen in Chinese reports that nearly 1,000,000 Japanese troops have been massed in Manchuria ready to strike against Siberia in July. The Chinese presumably think the Japanese will attack Siberia when and if Sevastopol capitulates.

Meanwhile, on the China fronts the Chinese were still falling back slowly before the advances of a dozen or more Japanese invasion columns in the Eastern and Southern provinces.

In the battle of Australia the Japanese have introduced two new type planes—a lighter Zero fighter and a cannon-equipped medium bomber, but a United States Army spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters said the Nipponese bombers were displaying great inaccuracy. Slight damage done by a raid by 18 bombers on Port Moresby, New Guinea, would seem to bear him out.

In the war at sea, the British Admiralty announced that a wild melee had taken place 100 miles off the French coast which resulted in the destruction of 4 Spanish fishing trawlers, the 1,120-ton British destroyer Wild Swan and half of an attacking force of 12 Nazi dive-bombers.

Airdrome in 'Bush' Invisible From Planes

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, June 19

A $9,000,000 airdrome, perfectly camouflaged against enemy raiders, already is in use by the allied air forces in the bush country of Australia, the Melbourne radio said last night.

Sevastopol

Official Russian statements today said defenders were stubbornly beating off all German attacks and that on the Kharkov front more than 1,000 Germans had been killed and nine tanks destroyed in three days of fighting.

Writing in the Moscow News, the Soviet military correspondent, Maj. Gen. Nikolaj Zhuravleff, said the Germans were throwing increasing numbers of troops and equipment against Sevastopol, but that its position remained unchanged.

Russians estimated earlier that Gen. Erich von Mannstein had marshaled 125,000 soldiers for the onslaught. General Zhuravleff said Soviet fliers and ground gunners had cut heavily into the German air fleet there, reducing the scale of the aerial attacks sevenfold.

At the same the writer declared that Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's offensive before Kharkov, launched June 10 under cover of a 1,000-plane bombardment, was confined to a 15-mile sector. Hinting at strengthened Red Army defenses and waning Nazi reserve power, General Zhuravleff said skillful maneuvering of reserves and powerful counterblows had prevented any breach of the Soviet lines.

The Nazi High Command described the Sevastopol operations as a "decisive success" for the Axis forces.

"The entire northern part of the fortress, with the exception of one coastal fort in the southwestern sector, has thus fallen into German hands after 12 days of heavy fighting," the High Command's communiqué said.

"Capture of this last fort is imminent.

"Desperate counterattacks of the Russians collapsed."

Libya

Britain's desert fighters, according to Cairo dispatches, are harassing the right flank of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis armies in an effort to reduce pressure on Tobruk.

That stronghold apparently was virtually cut off from overland communications by the British withdrawal as the Germans brought up their nine-inch guns.

It was in an attempt to impede these operations, a British communiqué disclosed, that swift mechanized units of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's Eighth Army swept out from a new border defense line and knifed in behind Marshal Rommel's forces in a swift surprise attack from the south.

The communiqué indicated that the Tobruk defenders were holding strong positions and the post appeared in no immediate danger.

Re-establishment of the Imperial forces followed withdrawals, announced Thursday, from the desert towns of El Adem and Sidi Rezegh, south and southeast of Tobruk, the Mediterranean port which the British have held almost 17 months through offensive ad counteroffensive.

A British column in the roving operations was reported to have shelled enemy troops on the El Adem airdrome.

"Our troops in the Tobruk area destroyed three enemy tanks and damaged four others," a communiqué said. This would seem to indicate that Marshal Rommel's spearheads already were striking in force at Tobruk's outer lines.

Berlin announcement on the Libyan fighting said German and Italian troops had completed the encirclement of Tobruk and forced the main British defense back upon the Egyptian border.

Rome broadcasts said Axis troops had captured 1,000 more prisoners in the occupation of Libyan desert posts recently vacated by the British and that Axis spearheads were in contact with the outer defenses of Tobruk.

In London, meanwhile, a British military commentator said possession of Tobruk was "not essential" to a successful British defense of the Egyptian border, but all indications were that General Ritchie intended to hold the besieged fortress despite the difficulties of supplying it.

Siberia Next?

According to authoritative Chungking quarters, withdrawals from the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and other theaters of war have brought Japanese forces in Manchuria opposite Siberia to the original strength of 33 divisions.

These forces, together with special railway garrison and others, were stated to have given the Japanese close to 1,000,000 men in that region.

There was much speculation over whether the Japanese Army or Navy would play the leading role in any prospective attack on Siberia.

Chinese quarters said Japanese conquests in the Southwest Pacific had been more military than naval and that consequently the Japanese navy was eager to shine, especially as it had lost face in the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

Weather conditions for a naval offensive against Vladivostok and Kamchatka would be ideal during the next few weeks, they said, but it was considered that the fall—especially early October—would be best suited for operations of a mechanized army.

High Chungking quarters contended that the Japanese General Staff preferred to postpone trying for further conquests in the south seas in favor of strategy affecting territory nearer Japan.

This, they said, was one of the far-reaching effects of the United States Air Force raid April 18 on Japan.

The Japanese want to establish a "security zone," it was stated, against the time when American war production would be translated into a full-scale offensive in the direction of Japan proper.

The last 24 hours have seen little change in the fighting fronts in China. The Chinese Central News Agency reported that several hundred Japanese troops were killed and 60 taken prisoner Thursday in intensive Chinese operations in the outskirts of Yochow, a big Japanese base in northern Hunan Province.

Yochow has been the starting point for Japan's series of unsuccessful offensives against Changsha, the latest of which was driven back last January. At that time the Chinese pushed their lines close to Yochow.

Australia

The news released through Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia today gives further graphic evidence of the striking power of American land-based aircraft and of the superior marksmanship of American bombardiers to Japanese fliers.

In a special account made public in Australia, United States Army bomber pilots told how they delivered the first of a series of blows in the Battle of the Coral Sea that sank 15 Japanese ships, set more than 20 afire and scattered the remnants of an invasion fleet fleeing northward.

For four days, the fliers disclosed, they ranged the sea in relays, striking at the Japanese fleet and returning to their bases only for fresh loads of bombs and gasoline.

In adding new details to the accounts already given from naval and other quarters, the fliers said the action was fought out over a wide area, with the rival surface squadrons at least 200 miles apart, probably a record range for a naval engagement, and with the aerial missiles entirely replacing fleet broadsides for the first time in history.

New Japanese Planes:

Meanwhile, a United States Army Air Force spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters declared that Japanese fliers were using two new type planes in the Southwest Pacific—a lightened Zero fighter and a cannon-bearing medium bomber—and dropping their explosives even less accurately than they did over the Philippines.

The spokesman said standard United States models, such as the B-26 medium bomber and the P-39 and P-40 fighters, had countered the new craft.

"The Japanese are not very clever about bombing," he told a press conference. "If they had a good bombsight and could use it they would be better off. They are using an electrical automatic optical bombsight similar to one I saw in Germany in 1938. It is not particularly accurate.

"An example of poor Japanese bombing procedure is their use of balloons for wind drift, which is downright silly. It is kindergarten stuff."

A formation of 18 heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, was reported by General MacArthur's headquarters to have unsuccessfully attacked the harbor area of Port Moresby Wednesday, "damaging one small ship." However, another freighter-escorted detail of 18 planes struck again today at Port Moresby's harbor installations Allied fighters based there were reported to have been outnumbered by the enemy, but the defenders put up strong opposition.

Air and Sea

The announced toll of submarine-sunk Allied and neutral ships in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor stood at 278 today while from Bogota, Colombia, another victim was reported unofficially.

Latest announced sinkings, which brought to 14—and possibly 15 if the Bogota report was true—the number of merchantmen reported lost this week, were those of a small American vessel in the Caribbean and a small Dutch freighter in the same sea.

Sea-Air Clash:

In making public the news of the sea and air melee off the French Atlantic coast on Wednesday, the British Admiralty released the following chronological account:

1. A dozen Nazi Junkers-88's roared in on the 23-year-old destroyer Wild Swan and also turned their attention to a Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing in the vicinity.

2. Three of the little Spanish vessels were sunk and a fourth was damaged.

3. The Wild Swan shot down four of the 12 Junkers, and two others which probably were winged by the destroyer's guns, collided and crashed into the sea.

4. The Wild Swan, herself damaged, collided accidentally with the damaged Spanish trawler, sending the fishing boat under.

5. The Wild Swan subsequently sank.

Eleven members of the trawler crew and the bulk of the Wild Swan's complement were saved.

Methodist Minister Faces Prison for Not Registering

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (AP)—The Rev. Albert Ashley faced a four-year Federal prison sentence today after refusing a last-minute opportunity to register under the Selective Service Act.

The young Methodist minister was convicted last night on two counts of failing to register—on Oct. 16, 1940, and Feb. 16, 1942—and was directed to report today to the United States Marshall at Nashville.

Before passing sentence, Federal District Judge Elmer Davies told Mr. Ashley the case would be dropped if he would register. The former Nashville pastor said he "could not do it."

During the trial Mr. Ashley testified that he had refused to sign a registration card, because he was "against war."

Over the Hills of Tennessee

State of Tennessee Department of Conservation

Horseback Riding a Popular Diversion

The charms of this entrancing area can be no better seen than astride a gentle horse on a pleasant summer or autumn day.

Tennessee Assures Tourists Ample Sightseeing Facilities

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Adequate sightseeing transportation facilities enable visitors to Tennessee to enjoy practically all the interesting places with a minimum of wear on their own cars and tires.

Tourists and vacationers in Tennessee have at their command excellent hotels in the cities and delightful accommodations in rural and mountain resorts within easy reach of mountain scenery, huge lakes and numerous historical places and shrines.

Chattanooga, one of the most interesting cities in the South because of its romantic past and near-by entrancing scenery, is famous for the conveniences and comforts it has provided for visitors.

Cars or busses, depending on the size of the party, leave the principal hotels four and five times a day for Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga battlefield, Montlake, Chickamauga Lake and other spots that tourists enjoy. Some trips are made to single spots and others include two or more of them. The trips are leisurely and guides explain the details of all the things that interest the visitor.

Lookout Mountain, where the boys in blue and gray fought the famous battle above the clouds, is one of the favorite spots in the Chattanooga area because of the excellent views into seven States and the rich historical background.

Famous Park

This mountain, as well as Chickamauga battlefield, is in the famous Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which is the largest military park in the world. It is visited by hundreds of thousands of persons annually who listen to the guides tell how history was made by soldiers from 36 States on the fields where huge monuments now stand.

Chickamauga Dam is interesting because it impounds one of the huge TVA lakes and is supplying much of the power that is being used now to win the war.

Visitors in Knoxville also find high-class accommodations and adequate sight-seeing facilities. Cars and busses run regularly to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to Norris Lake. Tourists may return to Knoxville or remain in the mountains or at the lake.

Hotel and cabin accommodations at Gatlinburg, at the edge of the 440,000-acre Smoky Mountains Park, are all that the most discriminating may desire. Many make Gatlinburg their destination and spend their entire vacations in the highest mountains east of the Rockies. Open-top cars carry visitors to many of the most delightful places among the mile-high peaks, while those who enjoy hiking will find hundreds of miles of well-kept trails to beautiful places that are otherwise inaccessible.

Visitors may also spend a day or a week at Norris Lake. Two delightful parks are located on the shore. Both parks have good restaurants and numerous cabins that are fully furnished and equipped. Fishing and boating are at their best on the 32,000-acre lake among the foothills of the Smokies.

Nashville Environs

Many tourists spend days in Nashville and its romantic environs and take sight-seeing busses and cars to the numerous near-by interesting places.

All visit The Hermitage, the beautiful home place of Andrew Jackson that stands just as it did when Old Hickory dwelt there when he dominated the nation. The furniture he used is still as it was, and even the old coach in which he used to drive to and from Washington can still be seen. This old colonial home is one of the best preserved shrines in the Nation. Visitors wander from room to room and over the wide shady lawns. They visit the old slave cabins and linger in the peaceful flower gardens.

Other interesting attractions at Nashville, all available by sightseeing cars, are Fort Negley, that played such an important part in the Civil War; Fort Nashboro, where the first settlers in the Cumberland Valley fought the Indians, and numerous Universities and Colleges with their beautiful architecture and wide shady campuses.

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Tyrone Power to Star in Film Of Caribbean Buccaneer Era

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood is not neglecting the romantic films.

Director Henry King of the Twentieth-Century Fox company, whose pictures have invariable box-office appeal, has chosen this moment to do a story about Sir Henry Morgan, the Caribbean buccaneer.

He has had the Morgan story in mind for many years, and he thinks this is the best time to make it. He considers that the serious matters of the day can bear with a little romantic variation.

* * *

But if Mr. King is inclined to a romantic story, he is not inclined to slipshod workmanship. As in the past, he is being very thorough about his backgrounds for the present story, which is based on the Rafael Sabatini novel, "The Black Swan."

He sent his assistant, Robert Webb, on a 26,000-mile jaunt through Mexico and the Caribbean with a camera crew of eight men, carrying Technicolor equipment weighing half a ton, to get realistic material for his yarn. The story itself, he did not borrow entirely from Mr. Sabatini. He has long been a student of the Morgan legend, and has on several occasions referred to Morgan documents in Jamaica and in the Record Office in London.

Of course, making a picture against historical backgrounds isn't altogether a director's choice today. Each studio has been limited to not more than $5,000 for sets for productions; and to make the Morgan legend on any such budget as that would be out of the question. But if sets aren't available, the actual Morgan backgrounds are, and pretty much as they were when Morgan was Governor of Jamaica.

* * *

Motion picture companies today, however, do not just set out for wherever they wish to go. The Webb crew was accompanied by a naval lieutenant. Webb reports that, traveling by plane and boat most of the way, the longest period they were out of sight of United States patrols was something less than six hours.

At Acupulco, where they had set up to shoot, a small fleet of warships moved in overnight, and cut off the view. The navy lieutenant proved a boon here, and several of the ships were moved so the picture could go on.

The picture will star Tyrone Power, but will feature Laird Cregar in the role of Morgan. Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders, and Thomas Mitchell will also be in important roles. Morgan is reported never to have had a woman on his ships; but it has been thought expedient to make a change here.

Mr. Cregar, still in his middle twenties, is one of Hollywood's outstanding character actors to emerge in the past decade. "The Black Swan" is only his eighth picture, but he is already considered a veteran.

He is a product of the Pasadena Community Playhouse; and made his Hollywood debut on the stage in the role of "Oscar Wilde." He still considers himself a stage actor, but admits that the movies offer great scope for the sort of acting he prefers to do.

Casey Stengel and His Braves Well Ahead of 1941 Pace in National League

Two-Thirds of Entry List Toy With Ridgemoor's Par

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—The only thing that possibly could create any excitement in the second round of the Hale America golf tournament today would be for one of the leaders to shoot a 61 and then be disqualified because he was caught using a putter off the tees. Everything else happened yesterday, leaving the crowds that surged over the Ridgemoor Club course somewhat surfeited with under-par golf and sideshow amusements.

Sammy Byrd, the ex-ball player, whose clubs were ruled out as too grooved, played with a borrowed set, and was so upset he could shoot no better than a par 72.

Thomson Wins Twice

Jimmy Thomson, known as the longest driver in the business and perhaps the most erratic with his irons, won both the driving and the approaching contests, the latter to his own complete astonishment. And 63 players of a total entry of 96 either equalled or beat the tar out of Ridgemoor's official par. Seldom has golf seen a shooting match to equal it.

Leading the field at the first turn in the big charity event were Otey Crisman, a little pro from Alabama, and Mike Turnesa, each with a 65. Otey is in the tournament because he won a coin toss against another Alabaman who tied with him in their district qualifying test. He felt fortunate to get here at all, and was practically speechless when they finished counting up his card. He played beautiful, nearly flawless golf.

Runs Own Course

Mike Turnesa is a brother of Sergeant Jim Turnesa, who reached the final of the recent P. G. A. championship at Atlantic City. Mike is understood to be older than Jim and somewhat younger than brother Joe, each of whom shot an opening 71.

Crisman, who runs a nine-hole course in Selma, Ala., came in early with his 34-31—65 to set a target for his more famous rivals to shoot at. They shot all around it, bombarding the scoreboard with bathches of 67's, 68's, and 69's, but it was not until the tag end of the round that Turnesa turned up with an identical 34-31 to share the spotlight.

A score or more of the game's greatest shooters were right on their heels. All the top men were within easy striking distance. There were five at 67—Lawson Little, Harry Cooper, Lloyd Mangrum, Mike Sipula, and Al Brosch. Six were tied at 68—Dick Metz, Herman Barron, Jimmy Demaret, Horton Smith, George Schneiter, and Wilford Wehrle, the amateur star.

The 10 bracketed at 69 included Byron Nelson, Willie Goggin, Ed Dudley, Denny Shute, and Ky Laffoon. Ben Hogan, Henry Picard, Paul Runyan, and Craig Wood, the open champion, were among the 15 who shot par 72. It was a tightly bunched field, in full cry after the leaders. Bobby Jones had a surprising 70.

Sports Outfits Face New Rules In Navy Service

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Navy has announced that sports teams and individual athletes in Navy service would be prohibited from participating in commercially sponsored athletic exhibitions, games or matches.

At the same time the Navy said it had placed a 48-hour limit on the length of time teams or individuals may be absent from normal stations to take part in contests. No exception to the rule will be made without specific approval of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the Navy said.

"While the Navy recognizes the value of competitive athletics as a contribution to the morale of its personnel and strongly encourages participation in local sports by athletes available at the various Naval stations," said a Navy announcement, "long trips and long-time commitments of outside appearances by teams or individuals will not be permitted because of the possibility of disruption of the normal Naval training schedules of the personnel involved."

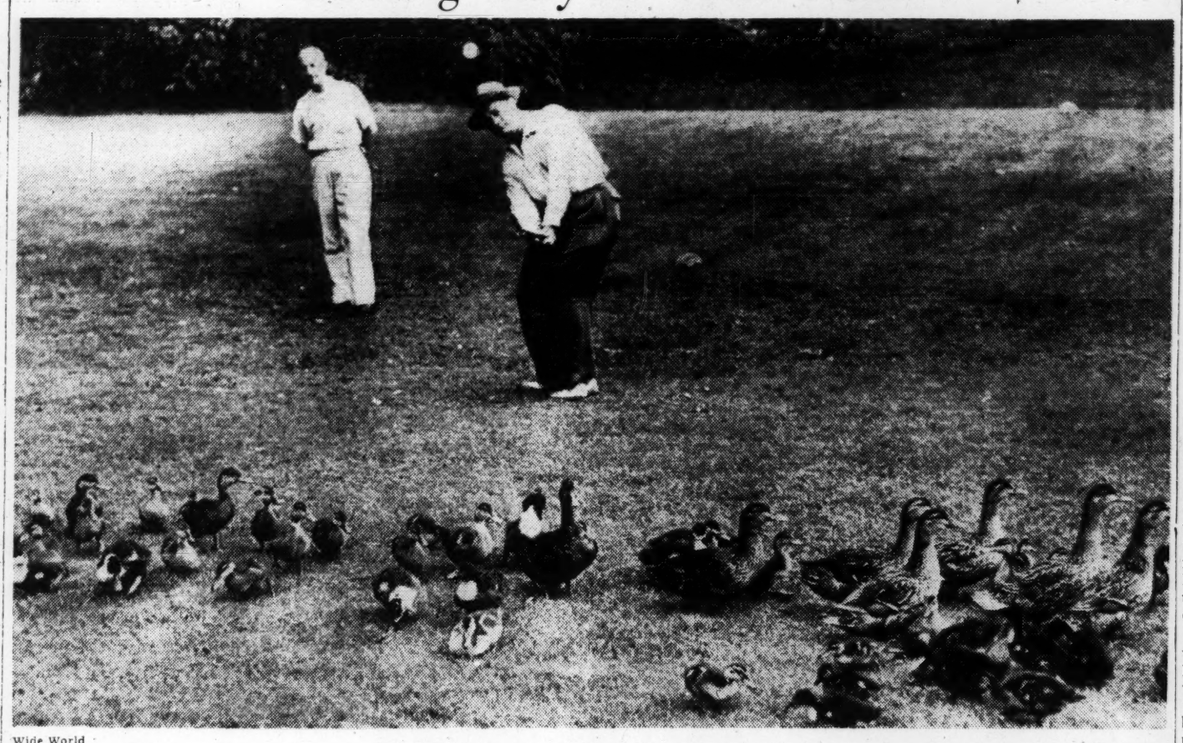
Newark Baseball Club Announces Starting Change

NEWARK, N. J., June 19 (AP)—The Newark baseball club announced yesterday new starting times for Friday and Saturday games at Ruppert Stadium, home field of the Champion Bears of the International League.

Friday games will start at 7 p. m., and will be completed under lights. To meet dimout regulations, no inning will be started later than 40 minutes after sunset. Saturday contests will begin at 2 p. m., one hour earlier than formerly.

All other weekday single games will start at 3 p. m., and doubleheaders at 1:45.

'Ducking' Easy for These Geese



Wide World

An Extra Hazard on the Golf Course

This parade of geese provided an unexpected hazard for George Rowbotham, right, and his partner, Joseph Wheeler, left, in a recent best-ball golf tournament at the Rolling Green Club near Philadelphia. Rowbotham, however, was equal to the task for he chipped the ball, seen in the air, over the parade and onto the ninth green. He and his partner finished in a second-place tie with a 69 in the tournament.

U. S. Marines Could Muster Powerful Football Eleven

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19 — The Marines, those indomitable "leathernecks" who comprise the "Army of the Navy" among Uncle Sam's armed services, have just signed up one of the best half-backs ever turned down by the Army because of flat feet—Frankie Sinkwich, the Youngstown, Ohio, youngster who made history the last two seasons for the Georgia Bulldog football team. Along with "Fireball" Frankie went seven other Bulldogs to offer their services to the "Devil Dogs"; Bob Landry, of Rochester, N. Y., sophomore back; Mayfield S. Lloyd, Blythesville, Ark., freshman back; Elmer "Lefty" Zorn, Ashburn, Ga., baseball pitcher; Alfred Anderson, Dalton, Ga., junior end; Carl Grate, Greenfield, Ohio, junior guard; Willard "Red" Boyd, Dalton, Ga., junior tackle; and Garland "Bulldog" Williams, Forest City, Ark., junior tackle.

The first named three passed the exam along with Sinkwich; the next two were disqualified because of vision, and the last two had cases that will be ruled on later. By being assigned to the reserves, Sinkwich and his pals will be allowed to finish school so as to be eligible for commissions upon graduation. Sinkwich will finish in January, the juniors next May.

Little has been said in the national press about football stars in the Marines, but if the record was available, it would not be surprising if they couldn't field a team equal to or better than the Army or the Navy. With Bernie Bierman, who got his first national recognition as a coach at Tulane before going back to Minnesota, to coach them, and Sinkwich, Smiley Johnson, the 15 or so "Ole Miss" stars who altered Harry Mehre's squad by enlisting last spring, the entire Rollins College eleven and many others who do not readily come to thought, to work with, the Leathernecks should do even better on the gridiron than their buddies did on Wake Island.

* * *

Syd Cohen, the pitcher who learned his baseball on the University of Alabama campus and later went to the Washington Senators only to drop back to the minors and then to umpiring last year in the North Carolina State League, has successfully gone back to a baseball uniform again. Syd, who is the brother of Andy Cohen, ex-Giant second baseman, has taken advantage of the player shortage due to the draft to sign up with the Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast League, and is said to be holding his own.

Cohen holds the dubious distinction of being the last American League pitcher to throw a home-run ball to the great Babe Ruth, although it must also be said to his credit that he was also the last pitcher in the junior circuit to strike out the ex-star.

* * *

The player shortage is a secondary concern with many minor league clubs this year. Consider the case of the Albany, Ga., club of the Georgia-Florida League. Their bus recently had 15 flats in 14 days. Despite "honorable patches" several precious tubes were put completely out of commission. But so far the club has been able to "keep 'em rollin'" . . . but for how long, nobody knows.

A galaxy of club officials whose teams travel on rubber shudders to think what will happen when their present tires get just a little older, and the really hot days of July and August roll around. Maybe the Florida State League will have some company in declaring an early pennant winner, and letting the players go home to help the folks on the farm harvest the crops.

* * *

Dew Drops From Dixie . . . Although Bobby Jones has shot rounds of 66 and 63 during the last year and once turned in nine holes at 29 on his home course at East Lake here, he begs his friends not to expect anything like this, or even near to this, in the Hale America . . . Bobby says friendly golf played leisurely and tournament golf played under pressure are two entirely different kinds of golf . . . Anyone who has tried both is not likely to argue this point—and then he shot a 70, two under par on the first day in the Chicago competition.

Wally Butts, coach of the Georgia Bulldogs, moaned when he looked in the paper the day after scheduling the Naval Air Station eleven at Jacksonville and learned that the Fliers will send George McAfee and Norman Standlee, whom he calls "the two greatest runners in the game," against his team. "They say they are building men in the Navy," Butts wailed, "but there is not much left for them to do on those two."

Eldon R. Lindsey

Coaches Choose All-Star Teams In Eastern Loop

Paul Governali of Columbia, Lou Bufalino of Cornell, and Bill MacCoy and Roy Talcott, both of Princeton, were the four best players in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League during the 1942 season, according to the seven coaches of the teams in the circuit.

In the balloting for the first and second all-league teams, each was a unanimous choice. Governali and Bufalino were named to the outfield, while the two Princetonians were picked as the battery of the mythical nine. Talcott was an all-league pitcher in his sophomore year, Bufalino won the first base berth in 1941 and McCoy and Governali were on last season's second team.

Tigers Awarded Three

Of the 10 places on the first team — eight players and two pitchers — the champion Tigers were awarded three, Pennsylvania won two and the other five teams, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale, each received one. The Nassau nine was likewise given three places on the second team, followed by Harvard with two.

In addition to Talcott, Yale's Ted Harrison was named to pitch on the first team. The infield consists of Pennsylvania's slugging first baseman, Art McQuillen, who is now playing pro ball; Captain-elect Bart Harvey, of Harvard, the league's leading base stealer, at second; Stan Zarod, Dartmouth third baseman and the only sophomore to make the first team; and Bob Perina, rangy Princetonian, at short.

Clean-Up Hitter

Walt Wiesmiller, a fast man on the bases and clean-up hitter for Dr. Walter Cariss' Pennsylvania nine, completes the outfield with Governali and Bufalino.

The second team:

Pitchers—Waldstein, Harvard and Eide, Princeton; catcher, Turner, Cornell; first base, McCarthy, Princeton; second base, Yunkavich, Columbia; third base, Hain, Pennsylvania; shortstop, Stillman, Cornell; and outfield, Baldwin, Princeton, Burns, Dartmouth, and Clay, Harvard.

Twins Separated

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP)—Baseball has separated the Satterfield twins, Ray and Ralph, who started together as high school athletes here. They were given tryouts by Birmingham of the Southern Association. Ray, a left-handed pitcher, was sent to Cordele of the Georgia-Florida League; and Ralph, a shortstop, to Roanoke, Va.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

MacPhail on the Job

Caught between the bases . . . Prior to the recent twilight game between the Dodgers and Cubs at Ebbets Field, Larry MacPhail announced to the public with advertisements and stories that no tickets handled by ticket brokers' officers would be honored at the gates. Many thought it a bluff, because ticket brokers are licensed. But Larry went through with his threat, offering to refund the face value of the duckets up until game time.

* * *

The speculators were bewildered and some of them unwisely tried to sell ducats without stamping them, as the law requires. They, of course, were promptly picked up by the police. This furor began when a local newspaper shouted that loyal Dodger fans were cheated of choice seats because speculators grabbed them. MacPhail realizes that he is apt to be faced with a flock of lawsuits, but is willing to do almost anything to rid his park of the so-called "scalpers." Larry deserves a slap on the back. Too bad other clubs do not follow suit.

* * *

Luke Sewell, the Brownie manager, has caught three no-hit games in the American League. He handled Wes Ferrell's at Cleveland in 1931, and Vern Kennedy's in '35 and Bill Dietrich's in '37 at Chicago . . . On the recent western trip, Casey Stengel tried to snap his Braves out of their slump by getting them up for an early breakfast. Casey himself was there to make sure nobody missed. And what happened? That afternoon Bill Fleming of the Cubs held them to one hit . . . That is the same Fleming, incidentally, who once belonged to the Red Sox.

* * *

Connie Mack goes on record as saying that Boston's Sunday law, which prohibits the throwing of a ball after 6:29, should be changed. The manager of the Athletics admits that on one Sunday appearance at Fenway Park he hesitated to change pitchers during a Red Sox rally, not wishing to be accused of stalling . . . Paul Waner is throwing a dinner for the Braves and baseball writers Monday night on the occasion of his arrival in the 3,000-hit society . . . Jack Burns is managing and playing first base for the Bradford Bees of the Pony League.

* * *

The annual All-Star game at the Polo Grounds July 6 has been scheduled for 6:30, and may be finished under the arcs . . . Pepper Martin's Sacramento club is still the big drawing card in the Pacific Coast League . . . Certain club owners are finding that bonus contracts are not good for team play. For instance, Rudy York gets a bonus if he drives in 100 or more runs, and Jeff Heath does likewise if he hits over .340. What, then, is a player to do at a crucial point of the game if one line of strategy favors his average and the other the club?

* * *

In the rule book it says that a catcher shall not block the base line unless in possession of the ball, but this section of the code is violated constantly, within plain sight of the umpires . . . The new strikeout king of the National League is Mort Cooper, who at this writing is a good jump ahead of Johnny Vander Meer . . . Tom Sunkel, young Giant lefty, started pro ball as a center fielder . . . Frankie Pytlak of the Red Sox is first-string catcher with Mickey Cochrane's stars . . . Big Jim Castiglia of the A's soon reports to the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Texas.

National Clay Court Matches In 3rd Round

ST. LOUIS, June 19 (AP)—The National Clay Courts-on-Asphalt tennis tournament managed, despite another day of adverse weather, to sneak in most of its scheduled program yesterday.

The accumulation of doubles meetings was cleared away, and three singles matches were run off, completing the second round.

Robert Jake of Milwaukee had a battle on his hands with the veteran Karl Hodge of St. Louis, but the youth's endurance put him on top, 7—9, 8—6, 6—0. Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Russell Haden, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3, and Allan Carvell of St. Louis beat a fellow-townsman, Harold Wiese, 6—2, 6—3.

The tournament was postponed twice, and finally was forced to start on all-weather surfaces. The event is being extended one day, with the finals Monday instead of Sunday.

Officials hope to play remaining matches on clay courts.

On tap for today is a feature encounter between Bill Reedy of Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 5, and Francisco Segura, champion of Ecuador. Top-seeded William Talbert of Cincinnati, the No. 10 ranking player of the country, meets Robert Smidl of Chicago in another quarter-final match, and Rolando Vega of Mexico plays Gardner Larned of Chicago.

Minor Leagues

Results June 18

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 9, Buffalo 7.
Baltimore 8, Rochester 5.
Syracuse 9, Toronto 2.
Jersey City at Montreal postponed.

American Association

Columbus 4, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 4-0, Indianapolis 0-2.
Minneapolis at Louisville postponed

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 2, Portland 0.
San Francisco 5-7, Los Angeles 1-6.
San Diego at Seattle postponed.

Texas League

Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 1.
San Antonio 3, Tulsa 2.
Oklahoma City 6, Houston 5.
Beaumont 10, Dallas 4.

Southern Association

Memphis 7, Atlanta 5.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 2
New Orleans 7, Knoxville 0.
Nashville 2, Birmingham 1.

Eastern League

Albany 1-4, Elmira 0-5.
Hartford 8-7, Scranton 3-0.
Binghamton 5-5, Williamsport 0-0.
Springfield 6, Wilkes-Barre 2.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Virgil Trucks, Tigers — Beat Yankees with four-hit pitching.

Buck Ross, White Sox—Checked Athletics on five hits, allowing only two until eighth inning.

Jake Early, Senators—Drove in four runs with double and two singles against Indians.

Larry French, Dodgers—Stopped Cardinals with eight-hit hurling and drove in two runs himself with double in eighth-inning rally.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	11	1	0	1.000
Tost	13	7	3	.700
Errickson	13	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	6	.400
Earley	12	3	6	.333
Tobin	17	5	10	.333
Salvo	9	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	10	0	3	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	5	2	.714
Newsome	11	6	3	.667
Dobson	11	4	3	.571
Judd	12	5	4	.556
Wagner	11	5	5	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	8	0	1	.000

Club Last Season Waited Until July 3 for 27th Win

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that June has been a disappointing month for the Braves and dropped them to the spot in the National League standing just in front of the lowly Phils, some consolation may be aroused by the news that Casey Stengel is well ahead of his 1941 pace—which, after all, is the mark of a successful season. That the club may go higher in the weeks ahead is a confidence not without foundation, judging by its contending pace in May.

A year ago this morning the Braves were also in seventh place, a hop, skip and jump in advance of the Philadelphia boys. But on that distant occasion the locals were 19 games out of first place and eight full contests from the first division.

Closer Race

Today as they plunged into a four-game series with the Pittsburgh Pirates at Allston, the Braves were within 5½ contests of pay territory. They were sporting 27 victories. In 1941 the Stengelmen waited until July 3 for triumph No. 27, as Al Javery beat the Phils, 4-1. From seventh spot to the first division, this is a tighter race than a year ago. Winning or losing five straight sends a club up or down the ladder double quick.

Both the Braves and Pirates would know about that. Stengel led the league during the first week in April, soon after slipped into the second division, then bounced back to hold the runner-up berth for a good stretch, much to the discomfort of several opponents. Pittsburgh looked like the surprise club of the league a while back, but shortly thereafter dropped 10 straight and hit seventh place. Back to fifth they climbed a short while later, however by winning seven in a row.

Need Sweep

As the Braves faced the Pirates, a return to sixth place or higher was a possibility, although the chances were admittedly slim. Four full contests in back of Pittsburgh, the locals would have to sweep this week-end series to effect the change in the lower half of the standing. Once above that sixth notch, however, and the hurdles are lower and closer together.

Stengel was doing all right in competition with Frisch until the last western trip. At Pittsburgh, the Braves dropped two out of three to the Buccaneers, leaving the series four victories for the crew from the West and three for the locals. One of the Boston wins was a 10-inning affair. Al Javery will probably pitch for Stengel tomorrow, which is Ladies' Day. Jim Tobin should come back for one of the Sunday games.

The spark of the Pirate attack, as back in May, is Bob Elliott. The outfielder who this spring moved to third base had 41 runs batted in early today, for third place in the N. L. Only Frank McCormick of the Reds and Johnny Mize of the Giants were in front of him. Elliott has picked up the bat at Pitt that Arky Vaughan laid down. Johnny Barrett of Lowell is still playing right field for Frisch and batting second in the order.

Unable to play their series final at St. Louis yesterday, the Red Sox moved on to Chicago, where they meet the White Sox tonight under the arcs. Charley Wagner is Joe Cronin's choice. Ken Chase, the southpaw, goes against Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes Navy nine in the exhibition tomorrow. Tex Hughson and Dick Newsome, aces of the Red Sox staff, will be ready for the Sunday doubleheader at the Windy City.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	16	.724	
Boston	33	24	.579	8½
Detroit	34	31	.523	11½
Cleveland	31	29	.517	12
St. Louis	29	33	.468	15
Chicago	24	34	.414	18
Philadelphia	26	39	.400	19½
Washington	23	36	.390	19½

Results June 18

Detroit 3, New York 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 1.
Boston-St. Louis, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	40	16	.714	
St. Louis	34	21	.618	5½
Cincinnati	32	27	.542	9
New York	30	30	.500	12
Chicago	29	32	.475	13½
Pittsburgh	28	31	.475	13½
Boston	27	38	.415	17½
Philadelphia	17	42	.288	24½

Results June 18

Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
Only game scheduled.

Sports Around the Hub

Given more time, the new committee headed by John J. Hagerty of the R. F. C. for the promotion of ticket sales to the Army-Navy Relief Fund ball game at Braves Field, June 25, would sell the field capacity three times over. Yesterday a luncheon held downtown brought a surprising gathering of civic leaders including mayors and representatives of outlying districts and reports and response were encouraging to the Army and Navy officials.

Today the sale of tickets is to be augmented through the cooperation of Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. He has placed all the Boston fire houses at the disposal of the ticket committee for the sale and beginning today you can buy tickets at your near-by fire house. Many of those attending yesterday took away tickets and others indicated that they would send for blocks today. With the regular prices prevailing a sellout is on its way.

* * *

New England's sole actual representative in the Hale America tournament at Chicago, Eddie Burke of Hamden, Conn., had a one-under-par 71 in the opening round yesterday, a score which landed him about halfway down the list. Two other New Englanders by adoption did better—Gene Sarazen of Bridgeport, Conn., posting a 70 and Horton Smith, who occasionally plays out of Chicopee, scoring 68. Jimmy Thomson, another manufacturer's representative from Chicopee, who lists his home as Del Monte, Calif., had a 73.

* * *

Burke won one of the two qualifying places allotted to New England for this tournament, Ted Bishop of Woodland winning the other. Bishop, however, found it impossible to make the trip, staying home to win the annual M. G. A. open at Trapelo, which ended yesterday. The tall New England amateur champion had an even-par 70, took his third Trapelo open in succession, an dis the only golfer in the history of the tournament to equal or better par. Last year he had a 69. This makes Ted's fifth straight M. G. A. victory in five starts this season, having previously come out on top at Framingham, Wollaston, Marlborough, and Longmeadow. Second gross yesterday was won by the old master, Fred Wright, with a 73, while Floyd James of the home club and R. E. Marsh of Weston tied for low net with reduced 69s.

* * *

Katherine Hubbell, the defending champion from Vassar, led the way into the semifinal round of the national college girls' tennis championships at Longwood yesterday by scoring a 6—0, 6—0 victory over Mary Wilmer of Lake Erie. An upset occurred when Dorothy Wightman of Smith, seeded No. 3, was edged by Christine Waples of Bryn Mawr, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7. The other semifinalists included Judy Lachenbruck of N. Y. U., who defeated Lois Ladd of Wellesley, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, and Lonny Myers of Vassar, who beat Nancy Norton of Bryn Mawr 6—1, 6—3.

* * *

Briefs: Frank Craven of the home club won low gross with a 73 yesterday in the President's Day Manufacturers' event at Charles River . . . Charles River President H. T. Lindsay was given a set of clubs . . . Fall River will be the site of the National A. A. U. 15-kilometer run next July 4, with the Fall River Veterans' Council due to sponsor the race . . . The B. C. Eagles will meet the Navy Aviation Cadets of North Carolina at Fenway Park next Oct. 17 . . . Graduate Manager of Athletics John P. Curley announced the grid game yesterday . . . M. G. A. golf tournaments at Arlmont, Thorney Lea, and Springfield got under way today, while the W. G. A. was due to hold a mixed foursomes event at Commonwealth today.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Gordon, New York, .376; Doerr, Boston, .369.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 55; York, Detroit, 47.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 63; Doerr, Boston, 50.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 80; Gordon, New York, 79.
Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 22; McQuinn, St. Louis, D. Di Maggio, Boston, and Kolloway, Chicago, 18.
Triples—Spence, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 7.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 15; York, Detroit, 14.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 11.
Pitching—(based on six decisions)—Bonham, New York, 9-1; Haynes, Chicago, 5-1.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .348; Medwick, Brooklyn, .335.
Runs—Ott, New York, 42; Reiser, Brooklyn, 39.
Runs batted in—Mize, New York, 46; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 42.
Hits—Holmes, Boston, 69; Miller, Boston, 68.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, and Joost, Cincinnati, 18.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Brown and Musial, St. Louis, Stringer and Nicholson, Chicago, Litwhiler, Philadelphia, and Van Robays, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 10; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 9.
Stolen bases—Fernandez and Miller, Boston, Murtaugh, Philadelphia, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 8.
Pitching—(based on six decisions)—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 6-1; Star, Cincinnati, 9-3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	137	17	45	6	20	.328
Tobin	54	7	17	5	9	.315
Kluttz	90	11	26	0	13	.289
Holmes	242	18	69	2	12	.285
Miller	257	25	68	4	21	.265
Fernandez	235	28	62	3	26	.264
Waner	164	23	43	0	17	.262
West	182	22	43	3	23	.236
Demaree	134	15	31	1	17	.231
Slaft	192	25	43	4	23	.224
Gremp	100	7	22	2	10	.220
Ross	83	7	18	2	10	.217
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	32	9	6	0	3	.188

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	35	4	14	2	12	.400
Doerr	198	26	73	11	49	.369
Williams	197	55	65	15	63	.330
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	215	40	68	0	16	.316
Di Maggio	229	46	68	7	19	.297
Tabor	218	26	59	2	29	.271
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	95	6	23	0	7	.242
Finney	100	17	24	0	9	.240
Conroy	104	11	23	3	11	.221
Lupien	97	10	21	0	10	.216
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

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and at Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9000
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Today's Woman

Chaminade Writes More Music Waiting for War to End

By Irving Schwerké
International Writer and Music Critic
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A letter from Monte Carlo, dated April 23, 1942. A letter from Chaminade, the beloved composer—beloved for the beauty she has given to the world, beloved for her womanly type of womanhood.

In September of 1939 she had written me from Hardelot Plage, Pas de Calais—Dunkerque not far distant!—a deep-felt missive, in which she said in part: "In the valley of sorrow one no longer understands how to be joyful and make plans." A year later, a note from Monte Carlo, where the composer is living, revealed the renascent strength of this remarkable woman's faith.

What was she doing in Monte Carlo? Passively waiting and resigned to wait for the duration? "I am writing new religious works and chamber music," she wrote. "I am also finishing some compositions begun long ago and, at the same time, am putting my 'house' in order."

"Order is Deity's primal characteristic," she holds. "Music is an emanation of divine order, and that order must be seen not only in art and science, but in every detail of human existence. Without it, there is neither happiness nor progress."

Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Mignon," spoke rightly when he said, "Chaminade is not a woman who composes, but a composer who is a woman." And so saying, he gave the keynote to the appreciation of this singular "composer who is a woman," that keynote being the womanliness of her character, and the womanliness of her art. Womanliness is her conspicuous excellence, and if she is the most successful of all composers of her sex, it is because her music is so instinct with the quality of allurement.

* * *

Chaminade was born in 1861. She spent most of her childhood at Le Vésinet, a suburb of Paris. It was there that she met Bizet, the composer of "Carmen." Though she was at the time only a little slip of a girl, she had already written some ballets, I believe, and when Bizet had examined her music and heard her play, he said to her parents, "She certainly has the gift. Let her have every opportunity for developing it and coming forward, and she will succeed; but above all, do not bore her."

Fortunately, her parents followed Bizet's advice, and no one was allowed to bore the child. However severely she might be disciplined, whatever routine work she might have to do, it was done without boring the dainty musician.

Later, when Cécile studied with the great masters, not even they were permitted to bore her. Great masters sometimes are terrific bores, you know, but Chaminade was now old enough to look out for herself! For instance, when Savard, her professor in harmony, counterpoint, and fugue, threatened to be too much of a stickler in point of traditional rules and injunctions, Chaminade, sensing how boring mere rules for rules' sake can be, took it upon herself to cause her teacher to unbend and adopt a more human approach.

She took him by surprise with a very simple expedient: she simply copied off and handed in one of the shorter, less-known fugues of Bach. "It is incorrect from beginning to end," Savard remonstrated. "There are so many mistakes I can not begin to count them. But then, Mademoiselle, you never listen! You do not remember what I tell you!"

"Oh, cher Maître," the smiling maiden answered, her eyes dancing with glee. "I really must beg your pardon, for I see I have made a mistake. This fugue is not mine—but Bach's!"

When Chaminade made her professional debut—at the age of eighteen—more than one listener was obliged to change his pre-conceived notions with regard to women composer-pianists, in which dual role she presented and played her "Concertstück" for piano and orchestra, with the Lamoureux Orchestra, Paris. The feminine charm and brightness of the opus, together with its technical polish, disarmed criticism, and the consensus was that the work was "utterly tasteful in conception and execution."

* * *

For a time, my admiration for Chaminade based principally on her piano numbers, ballet-music, and on the "Poème Provencal," in which latter—a group of four pieces—she chants, with ingratiating melancholy, her thoughts of Provence, "the beautiful land of eternally clear skies and eternally green landscapes," the land that affords her "more food for thought and contemplation than any other country. . . ."

My appreciation, however, acquired a new horizon when, some years ago, Chaminade generously asked her publisher to offer me the compliment of her music, for it was then I made the acquaintance of the many songs I had not known.

"Do you want all of her music?" the publisher asked when I presented myself at his shop, Boulevard des Italiens.

"Whatever the letter from Madame Chaminade authorizes you to give me, I shall be happy to have," I replied.

"Eh bien," he said, "I take it to mean everything. In which case, you had better go out and engage a taxi while I have the package made up. C'est tout un bagage!"

And in that "bagage" I "discovered" the songs and choruses! This discovery led to the further one that, in her songs, as nowhere else, does Chaminade give of her innermost self.

And how exquisitely definite these songs are, and simply because, here again, Chaminade est mieux femme que les autres . . . a composer who is a woman, not a woman who tries to compose like a man!

* * *

A letter from Monte Carlo. A letter from Chaminade. A letter dated April 23, 1942!

"I have recently received your exquisite letter," the beloved composer writes, referring to a letter from me last December. "Your letter was a great joy for me and a great comfort. I see that you do not forget your musical friends and for this they are deeply grateful. Not to be forgotten, to live in the heart and the memory of those who understand you, is the supreme consolation of the artist. My thanks to all those who remember, and to you with all my heart. C. C. Chaminade."

Of the Czechoslovak women now employed in Britain, 11 per cent are nurses, many of whom work for the Czech Red Cross, which gives help to Czechoslovak refugees as well as soldiers. Large bundles of clothing, generous gifts from Czech and Slovak communities all over the world, are distributed by the nurses. Not so many adult clothes are needed now, but baby clothes are in great demand. This little Czechoslovak born in England is being attended to by a Czechoslovak nurse.

Czech Women in Britain Preserve Traditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Czechoslovakia numbered about 15,000,000 inhabitants of whom one in a 1,000 is now in Great Britain. Approximately half of these are women—Czechs, Slovaks, Sudeten Germans.

More than half of them are in employment, and of this number more than half are working in war industries. Eleven per cent are nurses, and the rest are in civilian jobs.

Girls employed in war industries have few complaints to make. The work is not considered too hard, nor the hours too long. One point, however, which the Czechoslovak women, especially the young ones, fail to understand is why in England women's pay is lower than men's. In Czechoslovakia men and women are paid nearly equal wages for equal work.

Many Nurses on Duty

Mrs. R., matron of the hospital founded by the Czech shoe king, Bata of Zlin, is in charge of several hundred nurses, whose homes were once in Bohemia or Carpathian Ruthenia, in Slovakia or in Sudetenland. One of them serves at present on a Dutch freighter. Usually the nurses work in British hospitals, in Czechoslovak convalescent homes, with Red Cross ambulances, in the Czechoslovak State School, or in the Czech Red Cross in London. The quarters of this institution have been bombed and burnt down three times by enemy action.

Dr. Alice Masaryk, who is now in America, was the founder of the Czech Red Cross. The traditions which she fostered in the homeland are being faithfully continued. It has become the center for all the refugees, including soldiers.

A few months ago the Council of Czechoslovak Women in Great Britain was founded. Its chief aim is to bring an increasing number of Czech nationals into the war effort. Active collaboration with women from other European countries, now in Britain, is considered of outstanding importance.

The Czechoslovaks are known as a hard-working people. Their national leaders have taught them that the decisive factor for a nation's future is the spiritual and not the material background on which its life is established.

Nazi-ridden Czechoslovakia is fortunate enough to have amongst her exiles in England men and women who are faithfully carrying on this tradition. Mme. Patzakova, a music critic and historian of renown, explains their task thus: "The chief duty and ethical pledge towards our suffering people at home," she says, "is never to fail in the struggle for the national ideals for which they are fighting and risking their lives. They expect us, who are living in safety and freedom, to support their resistance in every possible way. In particular our young people in Great Britain must be educated for their future duties towards their stripped fellow countrymen."

The Czechoslovak Government has established a boarding school in Shropshire. There is only room in this school for 120 children, while education in their mother tongue is required for 700 more.

"But," Mme. Patzakova concluded, "we do not confine our cultural interests to our country. Our attitude towards the world, as we should wish it to be, is perhaps best described in the words of one of our Slovak poets who said: 'Whenever you are asked whether you are a Czech or a Slovak, your answer must be: First of all, I am a human being.'"

Sturdy Fighters for Freedom

As mentioned before, the young Republic of Czechoslovakia gave their womenfolk an equal chance and it is enjoying now the fruit of this far-seeing policy, which has produced a number of women who are today influential, successful, and active fighters in the struggle for liberation. One of them is Mme. Anežka Hodinova, a former member of the Czechoslovak Parliament. Several weeks ago she addressed the workers of her own country in an inspiring broadcast.

An article dealing with Czechoslovak women would not be complete without mentioning Mme. Beneš, the wife of President Beneš. Many women who know her intimately testify that she is fulfilling her duties like a brave soldier, without fuss or a desire to please public opinion. She takes a leading part in many important activities, not as the President's wife, but as a modern, independent woman.

Convenient Homes and Travel Opportunities Seen for Workers After Peace Comes

Today we print the fourth of a series of interviews by Barbara Ellis Browne with the women of Parliament on what the British wish their homes to be like after the war.

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Lunching at the House of Commons these days epitomizes, in a way, the whole scheme of life as it is affected by the war. You are fortunate if, from the sandwich counter, you can get a sausage roll, or a sandwich, or a slice of bread and margarine and ham, and doubly fortunate if, balancing your cup in the other hand, you can also find a place to sit down.

Mrs. Mavis Tate, National Conservative, whom I was interviewing, was hemmed with me in a corner behind moving and sitting pillars of the democratic process. We coped with plates and cups and saucers, minus table space.

Mrs. Tate, whose hobbies in the days before the war were flying and gardening, combines a modern yet balanced view of things. Perhaps these two hobbies directly engender it.

One would never think, looking at Mrs. Tate's meticulous grooming, that she could do "running repairs" on a plane. But she can.

Travel Will Broaden Them

"After the war," said Mrs. Tate, with a dreamy look on her alert, bright-eyed face, "there must be facilities for travel — cheap air travel must be available. People will want homes that are without drudgery, homes that are easy to run and easy to close and leave. Travel is one of the best means of getting people to know each other, and air travel most of all. People broaden mentally by contact with other countries, and therefore have a better, fuller, friendlier, more appreciative outlook to contribute to their homes when they come back to them."

More people, she believes, ought to get out of the home, inasmuch as unmitigated home is a rut, and learn to see things from the other fellow's point of view. And air travel, which picks people up in one place and sets them down in another without any of the dimming transition of land or sea travel, is the straightest line between two viewpoints.

"One way to open people's minds to air travel," Mrs. Tate went on, "would be to make airports great centers of amusement. They could be super roadhouses—in the English sense of 'roadhouse,' which corresponds to an American country club.

Will Spread Their Wings

"Little by little people would take lessons in flying, a group of civilian pilots would always be in the making, and the liberation of the air would begin. Soon, people would be saving for planes, which would have to be cheaper, and when the precious fortnight or month of holidays arrived, they could spread their wings and go from Britain, for instance, to Holland, or France, or Greece, or Egypt, or wherever they chose, for a dip into another world refreshingly different from their own."

Just then a man, whom we glimpsed through the zigzag of the crowd standing around us, backoned. The table Mrs. Tate had reserved in the next room near the counter was empty at last. Carrying our plates and saucers, we went to it and debated on the desirability of another sausage roll between us. But when Mrs. Tate returned from the counter it was with the word that there was nothing left! That's the point in being early for lunch these days. If you're late for it, you miss it as completely as you miss a train.

We discussed four main subjects in which Mrs. Tate is interested as they apply to the postwar situation: Industrial Workers, Domestic Service, Adult Education, and Child Education.

On the first point she believes that industries should be decentralized and the workers live in self-sufficient communities containing day nurseries, lecture halls, educational and recreational facilities, and shops. The workers should have houses, not flats, each with its own garden. Central heating and hot water for these houses should be provided from a central plant, and she believes eight houses to an acre would be better than the usual 12.

For domestic service, a shift system will have to be devised, she thinks. Also, she feels strongly that domestic service should be recognized for what it is, a highly skilled trade, and cooking as even more so.

"It is time," she said, "that we left off regarding cooking as a trade, and recognized it as an art—which it is."

As for education, she said it should be regarded as a preparation for life—not a preparation for examinations.

"People should not feel educated when they've accumulated a number of facts, but when they are capable of a definite standard of performance."

Both men and women, she further declared, should learn to do ordinary running repairs in the house, the garden, and on the car. A woman should be thoroughly trained in child welfare and housecraft.

"A woman expects training when she goes into business or takes up a career, but she evidently doesn't expect any training when she embarks on one of the most important careers of all—homemaking.

"And as for the children," she went on, "they should be with other children from an early age and there should be a greater extension of co-education and State schooling, but I do not approve of sending children away to boarding schools. The home influence is too important for them to be so completely lifted out of it. It should be combined with the school."

Three Lamb Dinners and Variety Too

By Isabel Cornell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like lamb, and almost everybody does, you probably serve it often. And every time you write down "leg of lamb, about 7 pounds," or "4 loin lamb chops" on your order pad, you probably ponder, "What's good with lamb besides mashed potatoes, carrots and peas?" I know I often wonder.

We're very fond of slabs of hot roast meat and brown gravy one day, and thin slices cold the next night with salad and savory cottage cheese. But the family wants variety in the menu, and I want to please them. Here are the three most successful lamb dinners I've tried to date—no mashed potatoes, no peas, and but 2 carrots (if you can find them).

The first meal is a deluxe Sunday dinner. It's a lot easier to prepare than it looks when it is set juicy and hot on the table.

Vegetable Juice Cocktail
Savory Roast Lamb
Brown Gravy Pickled Peaches
Oven-Browned Hashed Potatoes
Fresh Asparagus with
Chive Butter
Parker House Rolls Sweet Butter
Frozen Strawberry Sundae

A good vegetable cocktail comes in a can, or you can flavor tomato juice with minced celery and onion juice. Pickled peaches are picked from your pantry shelf, and rolls bought at the store. The day before, boil the potatoes and fix the dessert.

Savory Roast Lamb

Parker House Rolls Sweet Butter

a leg of lamb. Mix 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon dried mint or chopped fresh mint, ½ teaspoon each ginger, bayleaf, thyme, sage, and black pepper. Rub over lamb; brush skin with olive oil. Place roast on rack in shallow baking pan or roaster. Roast uncovered, without water, in slow oven, 300° F., allowing about 35 minutes per pound. Baste occasionally with drippings in pan.

To make gravy, pour off all fat from roasting pan. Return to pan 1 tablespoon fat for each cup of gravy desired. Place over medium heat and add an equal amount of flour. Add water gradually, using a cup for each one of gravy desired. Stir until thickened; season with salt and pepper to taste.

The next dinner is easy as well as economical. Everything but the salad is baked in the oven, and there is no last-minute preparation to harry the hostess-cook.

Lamb Chops in Tomato Gravy
Radishes Scallions
Baked Potatoes
Green Salad with
French Dressing
Bread Rolls Preserves
Rhubarb Brown Betty
Hard Sauce

Lamb Chops in Tomato Gravy

Slice 4 onions and cook until yellowed in 2 tablespoons butter. Add 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper, ⅛ teaspoon each sage and thyme, 2 carrots, slivered, and ¼ green pepper, minced. Cover and cook 3 minutes. Turn into greased casserole. Using same frying pan, brown 4 shoulder lamb chops in own fat on both sides. Arrange on top of onions. Over chops pour 1½ cups canned tomatoes, grade C. Cover and cook in moderate oven, 325° F., about 1 hour, or until meat is tender. Serves 4.

The next dinner is a quick one to fix if you've prepared the dessert in advance. The potatoes come in a can or package. The salad is a five-minute job, and the whole main course is cooked under the broiler.

Broiled Loin Lamb Chops
Brown Tomato Halves with
Crumb Topping
Shoestring Potatoes
Seeded Rye Bread and Butter
Avocado and Watercress Salad
Lemon Chiffon Pie

Broiled Lamb Chops and Browned Tomatoes

Buy chops about 1 inch thick. Marinate them about an hour in well-seasoned French dressing to which a little Worcestershire sauce and a bit of crushed garlic has been added. Place on greased rack of broiler and place about 3 inches from heat. Broil 8 to 10 minutes on one side, sprinkle with salt and pepper; turn chops. Place prepared tomato halves on rack. Broil chops 8 minutes, but remove tomatoes when heated through and crumbs are well-browned.

For crumb topping: Mix 1 tablespoon soft butter, 2 tablespoons each minced celery and fine bread crumbs, and 1 tablespoon each minced radish and onion; season with salt, pepper, cayenne, and spread on 4 halves of tomato.

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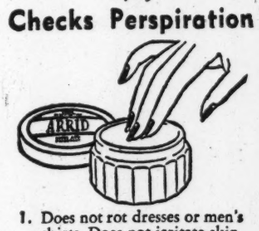

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The Home Forum

Fiddler's Fancy

He sat down before replying—on the old piano stool, near his work bench—and I could not help reflecting how right it seemed that what had once helped someone make music should now help a man make musical instruments. It would spin him round from the bench to the little table with the glue pot on it, a quarter turn. A half turn brought him face to face with his client, as it did now. But he kept his eyes on his work while he fitted a peg to my old violin.

"Well, I never did like this work as a business. It's not a good business."

"But something has kept you at it these thirty years."

"More than thirty, much more. The something is—violins."

He held mine up to the light and, still looking intently at it, went on with his explanation. Meanwhile, I was a person on the fringe of a conversation, who must pick up whatever crumbs of wisdom may scatter. It was to the violin he seemed to speak.

* * *

"Yes, a violin is the finest thing a man ever made. That is, a fine violin. It has architecture, suited to proportion and to function. It is so simple. And, when you find an instrument with that living tone, like a singer—"

He shrugged to show how little of what was in his mind would go into words. But it would go into a fiddle. He put my violin down and stepped to the big table in the middle of a room where lay a shiny new instrument.

"I haven't rubbed the varnish down yet," he explained. "There, that's a good violin. Plenty of wood in it. Not all makers dare put enough wood into their violins. Because it is easy, for a while, to get a good tone with light wood. But this will have a good tone as long as anyone could ask."

I ventured to say that it looked like a Stradivarius.

"Yes, it is made on his lines. He knew what none of the others knew. A violin, the way he made it, is a work of art. But it lives. It has all the art of a beautiful painting, plus a voice."

* * *

Violin makers still work with small hand tools, and often alone. They still grow in quiet wisdom. Daily contact with the sublime gives them gentle hands. They carve a scroll with the same pains that a Guarnerius expended. Amati felt this pride that they feel. And the solid satisfaction of making a good copy of a "Strad" puts a man in the honorable company of Villaume.

Until this day, when I needed a peg for the E string, I had not been inside a violin maker's shop for years. So it had not occurred to me, before entering, that I should determine to be business-like about this visit. I had not prepared against a conversation like that which had consumed many an hour when Risman, or Krasner, or Wetterlow, or Knudsen, or all four, might be discovered up one flight in a mellow corner room.

What the coffee-house was to Dr. Johnson and company, what the small-town newspaper-and-magazine stand is to local political philosophers, what the general store is to the cracker-barrel forum, the violin maker's shop was to us.

It was there that most of us began to acquire the feel of fine violins—to delight in the fragile shell-like lightness of some of the older ones, to appreciate the sturdy construction of those that would serve their owners well through long hours and years of exacting rehearsals.

Perhaps I should not assume to say how much of all we said or heard was nonsense. Violin-making may be a branch of an exact physical science. Dealing in violins comes nearer to being a pure art. It provides as much room for the play of opinion as does the authenticity of an ancient scrap of sculpture, or the merits of experimental verse forms.

* * *

And then, there remains the mystery of bows. It amazes the novice, and disgusts the practical-minded man, to discover how much talk and how much money can be expended on a mere stick of rosewood that holds the strands of horse hair while the violinist rubs these over the strings. The only way to explain these things to the average person is to get him to talk of his golf clubs or the balance of his tennis racquet; and then convert him with a remark about its being that way with a violin bow, too.

Somehow we who met in the corner room felt we were becoming men of the world when our interests could be as quickly touched by a Tourte bow as by a sweet old Stainer violin. To know the difference between a "commercial" Weichold and the bows made by the old master himself was equal, in its effect on a contemporary's esteem, to being able to play a Saint-Saëns concerto from memory. Then suppose you were aware that, when Weichold himself made a bow, he marked it "Imitation de Tourte" and favored an octagonal stick instead of a round one, and that a genuine Tourte was never marked with any name!

This was a learning that, like Lowell's heaven, was not to be bought with "a whole soul's tasking." It was given away, if one knew how to open the book of a violin maker's mind. It could be had for the asking.

* * *

I am not surprised at myself, now I have remembered the corner shop, the opinions we spoke, and the passages and cadenzas we played to justify those opinions, and the benevolent humor of the violin maker's glance as he looked up from his work from time to time, or offered a sager counsel than those we argued over.

No—though I spent half an afternoon talking of things that cannot matter now, I am not surprised. Perhaps I should have been more businesslike. But, after all, the peg for the E string was not perfectly fitted until the moment when our conversation ended. This is an interesting coincidence, you may observe. Indeed it is, and it is one that I have never failed to observe when having work done on a violin.

CARLYLE MORGAN

That Habit of Quoting

The habit of quoting springs always from the same instinct, though it operates in several manners. That instinct makes men desire to express themselves more fully or precisely or beautifully than they ordinarily can. Every man who quotes feels, clearly or vaguely, that he is the prisoner of his own vocabulary and wishes he might escape into a world of freer expression. Only the simplest people, and geniuses, are satisfied with the language which is perfectly natural to them. Clichés are popular because they seem to say things better than the cliché-users could say those things themselves. Sometimes the users are lazy, sometimes conventional, sometimes pretentious: they all imagine they gain by borrowing. Some of them are self-conscious about it. An Illinois farmer will declare that "it never rains but it pours," and then, as if hesitating to claim all the credit for so bold a statement, will add, "as the fellow says." A London journalist will remark that "in an emergency it may be necessary to 'step on the gas,' as the Americans say," doubly protecting himself with his exculpatory note and his quotation marks. For the most part, those who quote do it with complacence if not with pride. Quoting, they derive authority from masters who appear to have found the right words once for all. A sudden apt quotation may raise a laugh, end a debate, or give the quoter a new standing as a wit. A writer who quotes can enrich his actual matter and his apparent style.—From the Introduction by Carl Van Doren to "The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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"My Children": *A Painting by Carl Larsson*

Born in Stockholm in 1853, Carl Larsson was an artist of versatility. He did pictures in oil, water color, and pastel; he carved; he etched. Some of his pictures were decorative designs with allegorical subject matter.

Carl Larsson made many landscapes of the regions around Stockholm and Dalarne. He also made most entertaining portraits of his family, of which this engaging picture is an example.

Sunset in the City

I saw their faces looking up
To where the sky and stone should meet.
I stood alone on the dull street
And looked to see what distant planes passed by,
What new excitement filled the evening sky.
But all I saw and all they saw
Were pink clouds floating in the blue,
Such clouds as move above a country-land
Where evening is forever bright and new.
Like feathers from some legendary bird
They drifted slowly through the upper air.
I saw one woman lift her faded hand
As though to push aside the narrow frame
Of stone that kept the other sky away.
The wind blew—and sunset was once more a name
Murmured in wonder at the end of day.

Sara Van Alstyne Allen

General Store in the Ozarks

Woodville is an Ozark community nestled in the elbow of contentment. A quarter of a century ago, this backhill village had no roads for motor convenience, and no inclination among its citizens to build them. The utopian complexion of the neighborhood was freckled with squatty cabins and scarred with broken-down rail fences. The atmosphere of the place was charged with wholesome laziness and tranquil indifference. Beyond the hills a Machine Age was being ushered in and the commercial world throbbed with expectancy. But all was quiet as a stark calm at Woodville in the Missouri Ozarks. . . .

I sat on the counter in Tart Tuttle's general store satisfied with life. The open prune box by my side offered the maximum of opportunity and I helped myself. Lazily I ate the fruit and flipped the seeds at the old cat drowsing contentedly on a sack of dried apples by the salt barrel. Tart was occupied with reading the postal cards that had arrived on the twice-a-week mail. He gave me and the prunes no attention at all. . . .

It was high noon in the quiet hills. Within an hour or two the "store-porch jury" would assemble to sprawl in the welcome shade, discuss current topics, pass judgment, and whittle time into nothingness. I had arrived at the store an hour early to read my mail before the crowd gathered. . . .

A general store in the Ozarks is a conglomeration of almost everything hillsmen eat, wear, and use. Tuttle's place of business was a jumble of contradictions. . . . Everything was topsy-turvy from the front to the rear of the store. The post office in the corner was about the only orderly arrangement in the entire building. Tart, upon being commissioned postmaster, had taken a large drygoods box and built a dozen pigeonholes in it for the mail. This was placed on the top of another large box and centered by a small opening through which stamps were sold and deliveries made.

The bookkeeping in the store was in line with the merchant's general habits. He owned a day-book but seldom took the trouble to use it. A charge account might be penciled on the salt-barrel or marked on the lid of a shoe box, but even that was not considered necessary. Tart Tuttle had an almost infallible memory. "Just carried everything in his head," the neighbors told me. And his extension of credit was very nearly universal. Once a stranger in a covered wagon pulled up at the store. "Hey, there," he bellowed, "bring me out a pair of number ten brogans." Tart produced the shoes and the traveler tried them on. "Pay you this fall if the boll weevils don't catch up with me," he said as he headed his team toward the Arkansas cotton fields. Believe it or not, he did return and make payment.—From "Ozark Country," by Otto Ernest Rayburn. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

For Her, It Is St. Petersburg Still

St. Petersburg. . . . I can almost hear an impatient murmur: "Why the old name?" but I can make no apology for the use of it. In 1914, the old name was changed to Petrograd, but the change, fathered by frenzied circumstance, could not interfere with the spirit of the city. All my earliest memories of her go back to the time when the name "Petrograd" was preferred by none except a meagre handful of Slavophile freaks. Indeed, "Petrograd" does ring a heavily Russian note and suggests a kinship with the fat, indolent, hospitable Moscow. "Petrograd" is a beard, a glass of tea flavored with lemon, a piece of carving painted red, yellow, and blue. St. Petersburg invited no such satisfying, easy comparisons. She was created by a man whose devotion to all things foreign equalled Hitler's worship of the Teutonic. She was born half-German, half-Dutch. For nearly a century she flirted with purely German tastes. Later she toyed with a rather tawdry stage setting borrowed from France. She ended by being her own, slightly grotesque, cosmopolitan self, aware that her scene could never give hospitality to any narrowly nationalistic expression. — From "Tomorrow Will Come," by E. M. Almedingen. (Boston: Little Brown.)

"Redeeming the time"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Paul emphasizes the need of "redeeming the time" in his letter to the Ephesians (5:16), his reason is "because the days are evil." We may conclude therefore that to make the best use of time is a prerequisite to the unfoldment of good.

It has often been the nature of mortals to undervalue the use of the time at their disposal, to seek mere personal enjoyment or selfish gain. Profitless pleasures, indulgence of wrong habits, unimproved opportunities for healthy service, result in unfulfilled hopes, wasted years, and unaccomplished work, as thought turns in retrospect through the corridors of past years. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." And she adds, "If one would be successful in the future, let him make the most of the present."

Those who accept the teachings of Christian Science learn that all things belong to God, good. All time, space, thought is in God's grasp. Human thought, with its limited, finite concepts of creation, may translate time in terms of finiteness. Continuing in this finite realm, mortals claim time as their own, "my time," or "his time," and justify themselves in the improper use of this precious gift. All human acts and thoughts are characterized by the limited sense of time as valuable or valueless, profitable or profitless.

Mrs. Eddy refutes this false sense of the use of time when she states on page 584 of Science and Health, "Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded." May this not well be the redeeming of which Paul speaks, redemption from the false, limited, measured sense of existence to the boundless, spontaneous, continuous sense of day, which Mrs. Eddy defines, in part (*ibid.*, p. 584), as "the irradiance of Life"?

With this redeemed sense of time, could one spend it in gossip, frivolity, idle pleasure, or profitless conversation? Should we not do well to remind ourselves frequently of the measurement which Mind puts upon it, and see that only good unfolds through the right use of time?

A Christian Scientist had a revealing experience in redeeming time from the false, finite sense to the comprehension of spiritual truth. Traveling in the Middle West to keep an important engagement, he found the train in which he was traveling involved in difficulties. Much time was lost until it seemed that it would not be possible for him to make the necessary connections and to keep his appointment. He was assured by the conductor that this could not be done. As he turned to the divine Mind for a solution the thought came, "It is not more time I need, but rather to know that there is no time as mortal sense regards it, for what appears to be limited and circumscribed, becomes unlimited and boundless in the continuous unfoldment of good." Jesus could make the mortal sense of time give place to spiritual knowing, for after the disciples "received him into the ship" it was "immediately . . . at the land whither they went," as we read in the narrative in the sixth chapter of John. Thinking along these lines, the student lost all anxiety and concern, the train gained sufficiently to make up the necessary hours, and he reached his destination in ample time.

Delayed demonstrations of good are often due to the limited concept of time. Materia medica says a healing requires time, whereas Jesus healed instantly. The unnecessary hurry of mortal mind, so called, congested traffic, accidents, disorder, are but expressions of "mortal measurements," as Mrs. Eddy partially defines time on page 595 of Science and Health. If the suggestion of a long-continued war is finding acceptance in the thought of the individual, then the demonstration of good, of divine Love, should be made, instead, the determining factor.

That "the days are evil" may be due to the fact that evil thinking, hate, fear, lust, selfishness are measuring the hours. The redeeming qualities of divine Mind, love, brotherly kindness, unselfishness, must appear. In the light of this illumination all human acts will take on the nature and quality of divine consciousness, in which spiritual perfection appears.

It is found by the student of Christian Science that when he has redeemed his sense of time and has gained the true concept of the all-inclusive activity of unfolding good, he loses the strain of toil, the push of work, tension of nerve, and his work, however strenuous it may be, becomes to him the orderly unfoldment, the harmonious activity, of Mind. This procedure results in more joyous effort, more spontaneity of thought, and greater achievement. The mortal concept of time and its law of measured action will be superseded by the divine law as the latter is recognized and demonstrated in Christian Science. Thus the false concept is redeemed by the spiritual fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Tagen väl i akt vart lägligt tillfälle"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

När Paulus betonar vikten av att taga "väl i akt vart lägligt tillfälle" i brevet till efesierna (5:16), angiver han såsom skäl, att "tiden är ond". Därav kunna vi draga den slutsatsen, att begagnandet av tiden på bästa sätt är en betingelse för utvecklandet av det goda.

Det ligger i de dödligas natur att icke alltid lägga tillräcklig vikt vid tillvaratagandet av den tid de ha till sin disposition utan söka enbart personlig njutning eller självisk vinning. Onyttiga nöjen, eftergivande för orätta vanor, underlåtenhet att begagna tillfällen till rätt tjänande, allt sådant för med sig gäckat hopp, förspillda år och ogjort arbete, när man i tanken kastar en blick tillbaka över de gångna årens rad. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 230) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Framgång i livet beror på ihärdig strävan, på tillvaratagandet av ögonblicken mer än på någon annan viss åtgärd." Och hon tillägger: "Om man önskar bliva framgångsrik i framtiden, må man då begagna det närvarande på bästa sätt."

De som antaga Kristen Vetenskaps lära, få veta, att allt tillhör Gud, det goda. All tid, allt rum, allt tänkande är i Guds hand. Mänskligt tänkande med dess begränsade, ändliga uppfattningar av skapelsen må uttrycka tid i ändliga termer. När de dödliga dväljas i detta ändliga rike, lägga de beslag på tiden såsom deras egen, "min tid", eller "hans tid", och urskulda sig därigenom för ett oriktigt bruk av denna dyrbara gåva. Alla mänskliga handlingar och tankar karakteriseras av den begränsade förnimmelsen av tid såsom värdefull eller värdelös, väl eller illa använd.

Mrs. Eddy tillbakavisar denna felaktiga uppfattning av tidens bruk, när hon förklarar på sid. 584 i *Science and Health* [Vetenskap och hälsa]: "Sinne mäter tiden efter det goda, som uppenbaras." Är icke detta måhända det tillvaratagande, som Paulus talar om, en återlösning från den felaktiga, begränsade, uppmätta förnimmelsen av tillvaron till den ändlösa, omedelbara, fortvarande förnimmelsen av dag, som Mrs. Eddy delvis definierar (*ibid.*, sid. 584) såsom "Livets utstrålning"?

Om man har denna frigjorda förnimmelse av tid, kan man då använda den till skvaller, flärd, tomma nöjen eller onyttigt prat? Borde vi icke hellre ofta erinra oss det mått, varmed Sinne mäter den och se till, att endast gott utvecklas genom ett rätt bruk av tiden?

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Vetenskapsman] erhöll en klarare inblick genom en erfarenhet beträffande återlösandet av tiden från den felaktiga, ändliga förnimmelsen till uppfattningen av andlig sanning. Under en resa i mellersta västern för att utföra ett viktigt åliggande fann han, att hinder uppstått för det tåg, med vilket han reste. Så mycken tid gick förlorad, att det föreföll omöjligt för honom att nå de nödvändiga tågförbindelserna och hålla sin överenskommelse. Konduktören försäkrade honom, att han icke kunde göra det. När han vände sig till gudomligt Sinne för att söka en lösning, kom den tanken: "Det är icke mera tid jag behöver utan i stället att veta, att det icke finnes någon tid, såsom det dödliga sinnet betraktar den, ty vad som tyckes vara begränsat och inskränkt blir obegränsat och ändlöst i den fortgående utvecklingen av det goda." Jesus kunde förmå den dödliga förnimmelsen av tid att giva vika för andligt vetande, ty när lärjungarna tagit upp honom i båten, "strax var båten framme vid landet dit de foro", såsom vi läsa i berättelsen i Johannes' sjätte kapitel. När den studerande tänkte enligt dessa riktlinjer, försvann all hans ängslan och bekymmer, tåget ökade hastigheten tillräckligt för att taga igen de timmar som erfordrades, och han nådde sin bestämmelseort i god tid.

Om våra demonstrationer av det goda låta vänta på sig, beror detta ofta på en begränsad uppfattning av tid. Den medicinska vetenskapen anser, att ett helande kräver tid, varemot Jesus helade ögonblickligt. Den onödiga brådskan hos det så kallade dödliga sinnet, trafikträngsel, olyckhändelser och oordning äro endast uttryck av "dödliga mått", såsom Mrs. Eddy delvis definierar tid på sid. 595 i *Science and Health*. Om suggestionen av ett långvarigt krig insmyger sig i individens tanke, så bör i stället demonstrationen av det goda, av gudomlig Kärlek, göras till den bestämmande faktorn.

Att "tiden är ond" kan bero på det förhållandet att onda tankar, hat, fruktan, lusta och självviskhet mäta timmarna. Det gudomliga Sinnets återlösande egenskaper, kärlek, broderlig välvilja och osjälviskhet, måste framträda. I ljuset härav komma alla mänskliga handlingar att ikläda sig det gudomliga medvetandets natur och egenskaper, vari andlig fullkomlighet kommer till synes.

Lärjungen i Kristen Vetenskap finner, att när han har frigjort sin förnimmelse av tid och vunnit den rätta uppfattningen av den allomfattande verksamheten av det goda som utvecklas, blir han fri från påfrestningen av slit och släp, pressande arbete och nervslitningar, och hans göromål, hur ansträngande de än må vara, bli för honom den välordnade utvecklingen, den harmoniska verksamheten av Sinne. Detta tillvägagående för med sig mera arbetsglädje, mera omedelbarhet i tanken och bättre resultat. Den dödliga uppfattningen av tid och dess lag av uppmätt verksamhet kommer att ersättas av den gudomliga lagen i den mån denna erkännes och demonstreras i Kristen Vetenskap. På detta sätt blir den felaktiga uppfattningen återlöst av det andliga faktum.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Refrain

A piano's notes trip
upon the air this
Sunday morning; children's
cries and running feet,
the purring of automobiles,
the twittering of birds, all
caught up in a refrain
woven together by the music.

Helen Eckert

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Alaska and 'Billy' Mitchell ..... *By J. C. H.*

WASHINGTON, June 19—Probably few "prophets without honor" have ever been so resoundingly vindicated as the late famous general, "Billy" Mitchell. The battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and the Aleutian Islands have proved incontestably that he was right in warning that planes would some day prove their mastery over warships.

Now America may soon learn, to its sorrow or joy, depending upon the speed with which it clears Japanese land, sea and air forces from the Aleutian area, that "Billy" Mitchell was also farsighted when he told a Congressional committee in 1935 that "Alaska is the most central place in the world of aircraft, and that is true either of Europe, Asia or North America, for in the future I think whoever holds Alaska will hold the world, and I think it is the most important strategic place in the world."

General Mitchell believed that a well-fortified, intelligently used Alaska would be of incomparable benefit to the United States in time of war. But he also warned that an inadequately armed Alaska was "the Achilles heel of American defense."

The Japanese forces on Attu Island, and they seem to be larger and more tenacious than at first supposed, are today giving the newly formed Alaskan defenses their first acid test.

U. S. Fortunate

With the battle joined, officials here believe that the United States can consider itself fortunate that the attack was delayed as long as it was. Although the extent of American fortification in Alaska is a military-naval secret, it is known to be under the maximum safety standards set by the armed services.

Nevertheless, great progress has been made in the last 12 months. Had the Japanese attacked Alaska on Dec. 7, 1941, coincidentally with the raid upon Pearl Harbor, there is no guarantee that they could not have affected landings at such major spots as Dutch Harbor, Kodiak and Anchorage.

That these primary bases were probably not at their peak power six months ago is evidenced by the fact that Congress did not appropriate the money for the air bases at Kodiak and Sitka until the spring of 1939, the Unalaska or Dutch Harbor air base until June, 1940, and the Kodiak and Unalaska submarine bases until 1941. In some cases it was a half year after Congressional action before the Army and the Navy were able to begin work.

Changeable Congress

The same sort of delay held up construction of the vitally necessary overland supply route to Alaska. With Japanese forces now on Alaskan territory, it seems incredible that work on this highway began less than three months ago.

With France beaten, Great Britain backed to the wall, and the United States already officially recognizing the necessity for a two-ocean Navy, the War Department was short-sighted enough to state in August, 1940, that "the value of the proposed highway as a defense measure is negligible." Although the Department changed its mind a little over a year later, it is possible that its lack of enthusiasm delayed the start of construction by some months.

According to earlier estimates, the Alaskan highway will not be usable before the spring of 1943, although some officials predict that the first rough route will have been established by this fall.

For many years, American military and naval officials were inclined to look upon Alaska almost entirely as a defensive proposition. In recent months, however, there has been evidence of a change. Coming to Washington last winter, Alaskan Governor Ernest H. Gruening stated that "we are thinking in terms of offensive warfare rather than defensive warfare."

Japanese occupation of the westernmost of the Aleutians is proof that the enemy also recognizes that Alaska is a made-to-order base for an American smash against its home territory.

Japanese Strategy

Since the Japanese have made no apparent move to extend their occupation eastward in the direction of Dutch Harbor, Washington inclines to the opinion that Tokyo's present objective is to draw a line between American and Soviet forces in the event that the Japanese launch their long-predicted attack upon Eastern Siberia. Japanese fighter planes and submarines based at Attu and Kiska islands would make it difficult for the United States to fly or ship reinforcements to the Russians.

As things now stand, Japan is perhaps better situated than is the United States for waging war in the North Pacific. Against the probably incompleted naval base at Dutch Harbor, there must be set the strong Japanese naval base of Paramushiro, less than 1,000 miles from the western end of the Aleutians and within half a day's steam of Petropavlovsk, the main Russian station on the Kamchatka peninsula.

Although American bombers based on the Aleutians could theoretically bomb the cities of Japan, many airmen doubt if any decisive blows could be delivered over the 2,000 or more miles separating Kiska from Tokyo. There is widespread agreement, however, that American bombers based in Siberia could write a different story with their bombs.

The Aleutians must be held by this country not only for the defense of the western shores of North America but because without them it may be next to impossible to give full aid to the Russian forces in Eastern Siberia.

Coast Guard Doing Its Bit About Axis Designs

Ranks have expanded very rapidly since service was transferred to the Navy due to war.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the eleventh.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The boys from the "boot camps" have all they can do these days. After 150 years of catching smugglers, protecting whales, rescuing ships, blasting icebergs and marrying Eskimos, the officers and men of the United States Coast Guard have returned to their temporary job of fighting a war—and winning it.

Spliced to the Navy for the duration at least, the Coast Guard is one very good reason why neither the Axis nor the elements is going to keep American troops and materiel from crossing the seas to help stop the march of totalitarian aggression.

Although Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, who founded the revenue marine or the revenue cutter service in 1790, would probably be astounded at the extraordinary number of tasks the Coast Guard now performs as a routine matter, he would recognize the fighting spirit, careful training and utter trustworthiness which have enabled the Coast Guard to expand its duties until today it is giving invaluable wartime protection of a special nature to the thousands of miles of seacoast of the United States and its possessions.

While even an experienced eye is sometimes hard put to see where the Coast Guard's regular peacetime duties merge into the special task of an America at war, it can be said that in general the Coast Guard does the work which the Navy must have done, but which it is not equipped to do itself.

Coast Guard Aviation

How many times have we thrilled at newsreels showing Coast Guardsmen putting out in a boiling sea to save shipwrecked crews or showing their powerful, stubby icebreakers grinding their way through frozen harbors to open the paths of navigation. But how many of us realize that Coast Guard aviation today covers great areas of the sea on the lookout for enemy U-boats and that every ship that moves in and out of an American harbor is under the supervision and protection of this service?

Always having had a magnetic attraction for the young men of America, the Coast Guard's ranks have expanded very rapidly since the service was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department on Nov. 1, 1941. During some weeks the total of regular seamen enlistments has soared to nearly 1,400 men, while the Coast Guard Reserve has had over 1,000 applications for officer training in a single week.

Once accepted for the Coast Guard, a young man is sent to one of a number of recruit training centers, popularly known as "boot camps," where he undergoes a 60-day course of right down-to-the-earth military training. Although he had joined up to be a sailor, he finds that he must learn to drill as well as to row a boat, tie knots, read a compass and steer a ship.

Soon Learns

With this training behind and now being able to talk the language of the sea with the best of them, the seaman is eligible for detail to a ship or a station. There's still a lot he doesn't know, such as how to work in a deck gang, but he quickly fills in the gaps through watching more experienced men.

If it has become apparent during any part of his training that he has special aptitudes, the recruit is whisked off to one of a number of different types of schools to learn naval communication, electricity, engineering, armory or aviation. With the Coast Guard expanding like a pufferfish, all branches are open to young men on their toes and valuable skills for civilian life can be acquired quickly and without cost.

Although the Coast Guard has its own Academy at New London, Conn., like the Army and the Navy it has been unable to keep up with vastly expanded demand for officers. Consequently, in addition to the shortened three-year course at the Academy, the Coast Guard has established a reserve corps which permits outside study as well as instruction at the Reserve Officers Training School, maintained at the Academy in New London.

Regular Duties

Since merchant ships still travel along the old peacetime paths, the Coast Guard's wartime duties are not permitted to conflict with its regular tasks, among which are the maintenance of more than 30,000 aids to marine navigation on the Great Lakes, navigable rivers and seacoasts of the United States.

Knowing virtually every nook and cranny of the country's coastline, the personnel of the Coast Guard air stations are tying in very effectively with the Navy's anti-submarine patrol.

United States Coast Guard

Somewhere Along the Atlantic Coast

Sturdy men of the United States Coast Guard, now a part of the United States Navy, are carrying on in war as in peace, bringing aid to seamen in distress, rescuing survivors of ships wrecked by storms or enemy torpedoes, and fulfilling the Coast Guard motto, "Semper Paratus"—"always ready."

The Country Speaks: Honolulu

Reserve Police Par Excellence ..... *By William Norwood*

If you live in Honolulu today, you are not surprised if your grocer or your lawyer or your haberdasher is wearing a six-shooter.

You think nothing of it, if you are driving home late at night and you are signaled to stop by a printing salesman who wants to know if you have a pass to be driving your car after 8 p. m. Or maybe it is your next-door neighbor or your brother-in-law who stops you. And maybe tomorrow night it will be your turn to wear a six-shooter and stop him.

These gun-toting citizens who are such common sights on the streets, in the stores and business offices of Honolulu these days are members of the civilian volunteer police reserve. There are 300 of them and they are doing a valuable piece of work helping the regular police and military authorities maintain the good behavior of this community.

Membership in the reserve police force is made up of men between the ages of 30 and 55 and includes representatives from nearly every profession and business in Honolulu. Walk into almost any large business office in this city today and you'll see at least one man in the uniform of a police reserve. He'll work at his desk until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will go on motor patrol duty.

Stronger Liaison

Apart from the practical assistance which the reserves render the regular police, the organization is producing stronger liaison between the police and the rest of the community. After their direct participation in the policing of this city, the businessmen, lawyers, clerks and salesmen return to their offices and their homes with a new appreciation of police problems. By their representation and activity in all branches of business and civic life their experience is being shared by the community as a whole.

And the uniform and the badge are not so formidable if you see them occasionally on your grocer, or your boss, or the freight agent across the street.

Organization of Honolulu's police reserves began last July. Father of the idea was Maj. Douglas King, retired British Army officer and long-time resident of this city. Major King returned to England, hoping to be returned to active duty in the British Army. But his offer was rejected, with thanks, because he is overage. He came back to Hawaii but the troubles across the seas made him restless. He couldn't sit back quietly and do nothing despite the lulling influence of Hawaii's climate and environment.

This was mid-summer of 1941. Defense workers by the thousands were pouring into Honolulu. Unprecedented numbers of Army and Navy personnel thronged the streets every day. The influx brought additional police problems. It was evident that if Honolulu police were to handle this extra burden, more officers would have to be employed.

Enter now Major King and an idea: a volunteer civilian police reserve to assist the regular force. Chief Gabrielson immediately indorsed the plan and it was approved by the police commission. Major King volunteered his services to help recruit and train the reserves.

By Dec. 7 membership in the reserves totaled 120. On June 1 of this year the membership had increased to 247 and by mid-summer the last class of reserves will have completed training, and the membership in this volunteer auxiliary corps will reach the authorized maximum of 300 men.

Three Weeks of School

As part of his training for this work each reserve officer is required to go to school for three weeks. Classes are held every afternoon except Sunday from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. The first 10 or 12 sessions are devoted to lectures on police procedure, law of arrests, authority and responsibility of police officers. The concluding week of school is devoted to instruction in the use of riot guns, tear gas, revolver and other police weapons. Lessons in jujitsu and police drill were also included in this course of instruction.

When he has completed his training and his probationary period, the reserve is expected to patrol his assigned area one day a week from 3 to 11 p. m. He receives no pay for this work and he must furnish his own car. The reserves even pay for their uniforms.

Within a few minutes after the call for reserves was issued on Dec. 7 all the reserves on the force at that time responded. By their work that day and during the subsequent tense period, during which some of them scarcely saw their offices or their families, they demonstrated their dependability. Now they are better trained, better seasoned and more experienced. They form an important part of Honolulu's preparedness.

To Change the Subject:

If You Are a Connoisseur of Beauty ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Next week I shall attend an auction sale, an important one, too. Regarding this act impersonally, you might say it is quite innocent. Yet, for me, it is charged with danger. Because I am the sort of person (and I confess this with embarrassment) who longs to possess things that are beautiful.

Many people, I know, are content only to look at such things: to walk through an art gallery and experience the quiet joy which is deep-hidden in an Oriental painting or scroll; to attend the sale of a great library and not covet any of the precious "association" items, such as the copy of "A Child's Garden of Verse" which R. L. S. himself inscribed for his old nurse, Cummie; to gaze at a perfect piece of sea-green jade or a pink dogwood tree in filmy flower. They can go away content, satisfied. But I would prefer to wear the jade pendant on a slender black cord about my neck. I would have that dogwood tree grow in my own garden. Thus I would indulge my delight in lovely things.

I suspect that it is shameful, this craving to possess things. I am sure those other people are less selfish in their pleasure; and I strive to emulate their admirable control. At the same time, it is comforting to remember one friend who responds as I do to the lure of beauty. Now that I have invited her to attend the coming auction with me, I recall a process of mental defense which she has invented for herself and, perhaps indirectly, for me.

"It is like this," she told me. "I am in a shop and I see something I want most frightfully. A little delicate Sheraton table, we will say, made of faded mahogany. I picture it in my sunny window, supporting a pot of white hyacinths. It is precisely right. I feel I simply must have it. To leave without it is insupportable. Yet I do go away. I don't allow myself to buy the table that first time. That would be too easy. It might prove only a whim, only a rash impulse; perhaps the temptation is momentary. Firmly, I go home empty-handed. Then I wait three weeks.

"At the end of that period, if I still think of the little table which came, surely, straight from the rose and ivory boudoir of an eighteenth-century duchess, I permit myself to go again to see it. Mind you, surprisingly often, before the end of those three weeks, I have forgotten the thing utterly. But, if I still remember, I go and look at it once more. It may appear as lovely as before. I can fairly hear my room crying out for the treasure. I long for it as much as ever. But do I buy it this time? Oh, no! I wait another three weeks. And this is harder because, having thought of it for so long, it is practically impossible now to put it out of mind.

"And yet it has happened, even after I have been exposed for the second time to something really lovely. I have forgotten, even then. If, however, at the climax of the second three weeks, I remember the little table and wish to have it for mine, I go quite openly, fearlessly, and buy it. For my desire has stood the test. I invented this restraining measure, long years ago, and it has served me well. You and I won't like to admit it, but often we buy things on an impulse—things we neither deeply desire nor need. Try out my plan. It is really valuable for people like us."

Well, I am remembering now. As I think of this coming sale, I take myself firmly in hand. I must be careful. These many treasures, brought back to a Salem mansion by several generations of master mariners, will be more than a little alluring. I shall look at them on one of the exhibition days and go home, of course, without them; but there will follow no intervening three weeks—only, I think, about as many days. On the way, we must consult together, my friend and I, on exactly what steps we should take to avoid sheer extravagance. Oh, yes, I can leave my checkbook at home; but that might not suffice. For people in charge of auctions are extraordinarily trustful. If only I were the sort of person who can look and admire and not wish to possess. Things being as they are, you can see that the situation is dangerous.

Army Firm but Very Gentle In Evacuation of Japanese

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the seventh in a series.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Pacific Coast

The United States Army knows that this Coast is much safer in its defenses against Japanese attack than it was two months ago—safer because the potential Japanese "fifth column" has been moved half a State inland from the entire United States coast and from the Arizona-Mexico border. The wholesale preliminary evacuation has been completed.

Take a city the size of Utica, N. Y., or Waterbury, Conn., or Charlotte, N. C.—roughly 100,000 population—and move all persons to not one new location but several, trying to do it all with the least possible friction and the least possible loss to all concerned: that was the Army's job. It had to gather them up from a strip that ranged from Canada down to Mexico and across Arizona, and had to place them in new domiciles hastily constructed at 12 separate assembly centers in inland areas where they can be protected, and where there are no vital military or war-production installations that any of their number might harm.

The moving mass of 100,000 persons had to leave behind them homes, businesses, farms, furniture. They took with them, in many cases, at least, dishes, cooking utensils, home electrical appliances, bedding, clothes, personal effects in general.

"Picture your family car on a week-end trip to the beach or mountains. Dad and Mother are accompanied by say two children, and the impedimenta taken along for just a short outing crowds the car to its capacity. Imagine the thousands of Japanese families with their many children, trying to take with them on their move 'for the duration' every possible item that could be crowded into or tied upon their automobiles, and you have some idea of one phase of the move."

The words are those of Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, who has been in direct charge of the vast evacuation operation.

Civilian Control Inadequate

Colonel Bendetsen, member of the Army General Staff, came from Washington to become Assistant Chief of Staff for the Civil Affairs Division of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's Western Defense Command when, within three months after Pearl Harbor, it became apparent to Army experts that the alien enemy control being exerted by civil authorities could not possibly be far-reaching or safe enough.

At that time it was known that there were shore-to-ship communications with Japanese vessels, that an appreciable number of Japanese had arms and contraband of war of various kinds, that there were Japanese military and naval reservists on shore and in the fishing fleets. But most important of all, it was known that the heaviest settlements of Japanese were in areas of greatest strategical value to the United States military forces.

In the lexicon of the Army General Staff there is no "impossible," but when Colonel Bendetsen received his orders, which were virtually to evacuate 100,000 Japanese "right now," the complete lack of precedent, plan, or personnel made the task seem one of superhuman dimensions. The first and most difficult phase had just been completed. The Pacific Coast is safe from Japanese espionage, sabotage, and fifth-column activity.

There is no doubt that many Japanese and Japanese-Americans who are loyal to the United States are in the assembly centers, compelled by military order to stay there, and will be relocated out of the prohibited zones for the war's duration.

But also—and Colonel Bendetsen makes a special point of this—although it is known positively that there are disloyal ones among them, enough to cause great harm if unrestrained, no Japanese has as yet come forward to inform on his disloyal countrymen and thus prove his own loyalty to the United States.

99,770 Persons Moved

So, they have been moved, 99,770 persons of Japanese ancestry, by actual count, from strategical defense zones to other parts. The second shift to locations where they may work and earn at tasks they know, is under way—the relocation.

It has been a wartime maneuver of first magnitude. Personnel of the Wartime Civil Control Administration (not to be confused with the War Relocation Authority, a strictly civilian organization) numbers 44 Army officers, 200 civilians at headquarters, which occupy a whole floor of the capacious Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco, 600 civilians in the field, and 540 civilians operating the 17 assembly centers. This last figure has been reduced now to 400. Military police charged with guarding the assembly centers are described as "just a handful of soldiers, comparatively."

Some of the Federal Government civilian agencies which lent yeoman assistance to the complicated work of clearing the evacuees, looking after their properties, trying to protect them from loss and from unscrupulous persons, are the Department of Justice, Treasury Department, Alien Property Custodian, Social Security Board, U. S. Employment Service, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Reserve Bank, Office for Emergency Management, Work Projects Administration, Farm Security Administration, and the Bureau of Census.

It fell to the lot of Lieut.-Col. I. K. Evans, supply expert on the General Staff in Washington, as chief of the Temporary Settlement Operations Division, to look after the individual and personal welfare of the 100,000 persons. Safe, weatherproof housing, good food of varieties to which they have been accustomed, formulized milk for thousands of babies, infinite detail, always to be multiplied by thousands.

Lieut.-Col. M. F. Hass has been chief of the Evacuation Operations Division. Trains, busses, auto caravans. A "family picnic" multiplied by many, many thousands. Sadness, of course, at leaving old homes. Countless problems. It was a military move, yes, but kept ever so gentle; as gentle as the pressure of time and circumstances would permit.

Within 28 days after General DeWitt's first order, Army engineers had built shelter for nearly 100,000 persons. Within 60 days, more than 100,000 persons had been moved. Now all are in assembly centers, safe against charges of sabotage, espionage, or possible "fifth column" activity, safe against attacks of hotheads among the white population in case of a Japanese invasion attempt.

Colonel Bendetsen's office, except for being in a fourth-floor corner room of the metropolitan Whitcomb Hotel, is like a divisional Army field headquarters, with "battle" maps hung everywhere, and uniformed aides moving briskly about.

One map shows the hundred individual zones, one large, many smaller, from which Japanese have been shifted.

Another, most significantly, shows concentrations of Japanese in the militarily "sensitive" areas around Los Angeles Harbor and the Southern California airplane factories, within striking distance of San Francisco Bay, near Portland, Ore., with its vital location, and under Puget Sound, greatest harbor of them all.

Still another shows where the Japanese are now, chiefly in the 17 controlled and guarded new "cities," gathered there from a thousand cities, towns, and countrysides all up and down the Coast.

Here a "city," and there a "city"—new ones, built almost overnight! Manzanar, Santa Anita, Tanforan, Tule Lake, and on and on.

Here is a brief timetable showing the speed with which the unique problem was met:

On Feb. 19, the President delegated to the Secretary of War power to exclude any person, alien or citizen, from any area on the grounds of military necessity. The following day this power was delegated to General DeWitt.

On Feb. 21, Congress enacted an enforcement law implementing these orders and powers.

On March 2, General DeWitt proclaimed the west half (roughly) of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the south half of Arizona as Military Area No. 1, from which Japanese were to be evacuated.

On March 10, General DeWitt, acting under the Articles of War, set up the Civil Affairs Division of his command, and the next day formed the Wartime Civil Control Administration, of both of which Colonel Bendetsen, as Assistant Chief of Staff, became the head.

Having given the Japanese in the prohibited area an opportunity to move voluntarily elsewhere, and having received only scattered compliance, General DeWitt on March 29 prohibited further voluntary migration, and this date marked the beginning of planned, supervised evacuation.

Civil Relief for Servicemen

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Obscured in the shadow of such spotlighted legislation as the $50-a-month soldier pay bill, another measure of financial importance to fighting men awaited Senate action today after winning unanimous House approval.

Known as "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942," it provides for the suspension of many normal legal proceedings and the extinction of certain legal rights in favor of servicemen while they are in uniform.

The House approved it yesterday with but little debate after Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, its author and chief advocate, explained it was designed to "give relief to the boy who is called into service" and to afford him a "reasonable time" after his discharge to get on his feet financially.

The bill provides, among other things, that it shall be illegal to charge more than 6 per cent interest on any obligation incurred by a man prior to his entrance into service and unpaid at the time he enters, regardless of any previous contract.

It guarantees the payment of premiums on private life insurance policies up to a face value of $10,000 if the policy was in effect at the time a man entered service, and allows the purchaser three years after his discharge to pay the premiums that accumulated during his period of service.

It protects co-makers and accommodation signers on notes of men taken into the service; protects men in the armed forces from the loss of their property through failure to keep up installment payments while in the service; relieves sureties on criminal bail bonds who are unable, through no fault of their own, to perform their obligation, and relieves persons called into the armed services from liability under leases after their induction.

Huge Naval Measure Is Passed by House

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—An $8,550,000,000 ship construction measure designed to give the United States Fleet unquestioned world supremacy went to the Senate today after winning unanimous and enthusiastic House passage.

The House Appropriations Committee began immediately the final stages of its study of the Army's requirements, with the likelihood that a record-high bill of approximately $40,000,000,000—more than the entire direct cost of World War I — would emerge for action Tuesday.

For the past week, a sub-committee on military expenditures has been consulting high ranking Army officials, and its report probably will offer new evidence of the Army's swiftly expanding strength both in men and material.

The unprecedented naval expansion measure was passed by the House yesterday on a roll call vote of 316 to 0, after Naval Committee members declared completion of the program in 1946 would find this country's fleet stronger that the combined navies of all the rest of the world.

The measure would authorize construction of 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of light and heavy cruisers and 900,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer escort vessels.

To combat the submarine menace to coastwise shipping, it provided also for 1,000 sub chasers, torpedo and patrol boats.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Committee, who told the House that the carrier had replaced the battleship as the "backbone" of the fleet, disclosed that the Navy was converting a "great many" merchant vessels into small carriers.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	359,120
1942 volume to date	49,447,013
1941 volume to date	59,750,412

Stock Market Is Slightly Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—It was a case of a few special situations on the bull side of today's stock market, most recognized leaders drifting to moderately lower levels.

The list was a bit shaky at the start as the war news remained unsatisfactory and many potential purchasers stood aside to await clarification of Prime Minister Churchill's surprise visit to the United States.

The comforting angle of the market was that real selling pressure never appeared. Declines of fractions to a point or so ruled in the closing hour with dealings for the full proceedings approximating 275,000 shares.

Erie directors actually voted a 50-cent payment on the junior shares and certificates, first such disbursement for any Erie company in 76 years. The common, preferred and certificates pushed up fractions. Announcement of a dividend for Wabash preferred also lifted this stock.

In arrears the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, J. C. Penney, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, du Pont and Texas Company.

Bond Market Quiet

Bond price movements held to their narrow range toward the close today, even declaration of a common stock dividend by Erie Railroad failing to jar the market.

Some Brazilian state and city issues again attracted a little interest in the foreign dollar section at slightly lower levels but the Latin-American list as a whole was neglected along with the Europeans.

With the big board quiet, U. S. governments in the over-the-counter market showed little change.

Among corporates, International Hydro Electric 6s against showed some turnover, at a shade lower price. Also off a bit were Illinois Central 4¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s and North Western 4¾s of '49.

Tending to hold or improve were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Santa Fe general 4s, City of New York 3s, Northern Pacific 6s and the Pennsylvania 4½s of '60 and of '65.

Cities' Week Rapped By Milk Spokesman

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—John Brandt, President of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, said that "until such a time as manpower in the city centers is used for more than 40 hours a week," industry "has no right to draw from agriculture manpower which is doing 70 hours a week."

Addressing the one-day 23d annual convention of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, yesterday, Mr. Brandt asserted that despite diminished manpower "we as farmers will go forward and produce for the needs of the nation; we are going to produce more."

Earlier, the League, which represents 30,000 milk producers in the six state New York milkshed, voiced belief that certain labor leaders "do not now and cannot at any future time have any interests in common with not only dairy farmers, but all other farmers in this country."

Excess Reserves Up $10,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of banks totaled $2,790,000,000 on June 17.

This was an increase of $10,000,000 during the week, one of the smallest changes in several weeks.

The board also disclosed that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks last week increased their investments in government bonds by $3,000,000 in Treasury notes by $3,000,000 and Treasury bills by $5,000,000.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Wheat prices sagged almost 2 cents a bushel at times today as the market weakened under weight of increased selling from professional and commercial interests.

Traders said hedging sales associated with the new crop movement may have been responsible for some of the weakness while adverse news from Libya also attracted much attention.

London Market Generally Lower

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Stock market prices steadied at the close in quiet trading after an earlier recession that left most issues fractionally lower.

Egyptian bonds were down a point and British funds were generally off. Some South Americans firmed.

Industrials and home rails shared the mild downturn and oils were easier.

Lund of WPB Would Buy Private Tires

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Wendell Lund, Director of the War Production Board's labor production division, contended today that "tires on non essential private automobiles must be purchased by the Government and allocated to war workers who are co-operating fully in carrying full loads of fellow workers."

"The whole victory program rides on the tires of the workers," he told a special House committee on defense migration, now studying methods for full utilization of the nation's transportation facilities in the war program.

"Even if we assume an ability to absorb serious economic dislocation," Mr. Lund said in a statement, "well over half of our cars must be kept running just to make our war economy function at its present rate; and this does not contemplate transportation for the millions of new war workers to be added in the future."

He said that 100 per cent of all new natural and synthetic rubber would be devoted exclusively to military requirements, and declared that "experience has shown that voluntary methods (of rubber conservation) are inadequate to do the full job."

"I believe," he said at one point, "that it is necessary to put teeth in the program if we are to achieve our victory goals," and he added later that "we must allocate the existing supply of equipment and rubber to uses essential to the prosecution of the war."

New War Risk Rate Schedule Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further increases in cargo war risk rates are announced by marine underwriters.

The rates are as follows: West Indies, east coast of Mexico, east coast Central America and the north coast of South America; to or from United States Atlantic and Gulf ports, Canada Atlantic and Newfoundland, 10 per cent.

Formerly the rate was 10 per cent on shipments to Canada Atlantic and Newfoundland and to United States Atlantic ports north of Boston, but was 7½ per cent on shipments to and from the United States Gulf and United States Atlantic ports north of Boston.

A special rate of 5 per cent on shipments from the Bahama Islands and the northern coast of Cuba not east of Cardenas to the east coast of Florida not north of Port Everglades and the west coast of Florida not north of Tampa was increased to 7½ per cent.

Rates on shipments between United States ports and east coast South American ports south of Paramaribo were increased from 10 to 15 per cent. United States Gulf coastwise voyages were increased from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent and the rate on shipments between two United States Atlantic ports and shipments between United States Atlantic and United States Gulf ports was increased to 7½ per cent; the former rate being 10 per cent to United States Atlantic ports north of Boston, but 7½ per cent to or from United States Atlantic (ports not north of Boston.

The rate on shipments between Atlantic ports within the Norfolk, Va.-Eastport, Maine, range was increased from 6 per cent to 8½ per cent; however, a special rate of 3 per cent which applies on the above voyages if the vessels proceed by the inside waters wherever possible, was increased to 5 per cent.

Card Rationing of Coffee Unlikely in Near Future

WASHINGTON (AP)—Card rationing of coffee is unlikely in the immediate future but grocers will have to keep a close rein on the amounts sold to customers under the quota system, Harold B. Rowe, director of food rationing, indicated.

He said that because of the ever-present possibility of more drastic curtailment of shipping space he could give no assurance that coffee would not be rationed.

The War Production Board's coffee quotas for July, soon to be announced, are reported to provide the same amount as in the past two months—75 per cent of 1941 deliveries.

Since the quotas delivered to wholesalers and dealers govern the amount available to the general public, grocers in most cases have instituted informal ration systems of their own to assure equitable distribution among householders. Chain stores in some cases have restricted purchases to one pound or even one-half pound per person, and restaurants and hotels have posted notices requesting patrons not to buy more than one cup.

Private sources estimated the country's total supply in mid-May at about 3,000,000 bags, or approximately three months' supply at the normal consumption rate.

Pere Marquette Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway reported May net income of $256,477, compared with $310,984 for the corresponding month last year. Net income for the first five months this year was $872,673 against $1,494,357 for the same period in 1941.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	45	44½	45	Jun17
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	2	42	41½	41½	Jun18
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32	31½	31¾	— ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
⅝	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
147	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	6	136½	134	134	—3½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun18
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	51½	51	51	
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Jun18
48¾	35¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	1	69⅝	69½	69½	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	4	60	60	60	Jun15
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	Jun18
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun18
9½	9	Am Distill	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1¾e	1	16	16	16	Jun16
		Am Ecaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	15	19	18¼	19	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun18
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun18
31½	21⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jun16
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun17
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
89½	65	Am Lop 3½k	1	68	68	68	+ ⅛
11½	9⅜	Am M&F .40e	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ¾
	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	33¼	Am R&S .15e	39	47⅛	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	1	37	37	37	— ¾
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34½	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	Jun16
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	17½	17¼	17½	Jun18
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Jun18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun16
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	— ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	18	115½	114¾	115	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 13⅛e	6	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅝
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 13⅛e	15	45⅜	44½	45	— ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128⅜	128½	128½	Jun16
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	10	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48¾	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jun18
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	2	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun18
50	40	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅜	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	14	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun16
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53¾	53	53⅛	— ⅜
66	53	Arm Jil pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ½e	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3⅓e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
77½	61¼	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	8	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	3	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ½
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun18
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	4	38¼	38	38	— ¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16¾	16½	16½	Jun18
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	7	101¼	101	101	Jun17
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun18
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	47	46½	46½	— 1½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅞
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

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14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	5	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8¾	Barnsdall .60	4	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	6	23⅜	23	23	Jun17
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84	
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun18
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun16
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	Jun18
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	6	52¾	52	52	—1
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107	107	107	Jun18
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	Jun17
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 6
21¼	13½	Boeing Airpl	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun18
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
20⅝	18¾	Borden (.60e)	10	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	6	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—1
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	10	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37⅛	37	37	— ½
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	1	1	— ⅛
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun18
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun18
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
7⅜	6	Budd Wh 1⅛e	3	6⅜	6	6	Jun18
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	17⅝	16½	17⅜	Jun17
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun12
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	17	17	17	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Jun17
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun18
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1¾	2	20½	20¼	20½	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun18
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	9	7	6⅝	7	Jun18
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	3	12¼	12	12	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	18	18	18	Jun17
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	7	11¼	11	11	Jun18
47⅛	33⅜	Canadian Pac	7	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
23⅛	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jun18
27¾	23	Carpenter St⅓e	1	23	23	23	Jun18
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68	68	68	— ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ⅞
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Agu 1½	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Jun18
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅛	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	— ½
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun17
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun18
19	16	Chain Belt 3/4e	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	5	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E III	1	¾	¾	¾	
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	15	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun18
39¾	33	Chi Pr cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	¼	¼	¼	Jun18
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	3	½	½	½	Jun17
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	18	61	60¼	60⅜	— ¾
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun17
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	5	24	24	24	Jun18
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	5	31½	31½	31½	— ½
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	1	78¼	77¾	77¾	— ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	14	14	
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	3	12	11¾	11¾	
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun18
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	36	36	36	
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29	24	Colum Ppf23¼	2	25½	29½	29½	+ ½
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	67½	67½	67½	+2½
22⅛	16½	Comi Credit 3	12	21¾	20⅝	21	— ⅛
100	91⅛	Comi C pf 4¼	2	99½	99½	99½	+1
27⅜	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	11	27	26¾	27	
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	6	25½	25	25½	
23¾	17⅜	Com E 1¾e	15	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	15½	15⅜	15⅛	— ⅜
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	12	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	12	13¼	13¼	13⅛	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	87½	87½	87½	Jun18
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf 3½k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun18
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun16
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun17
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	6	6	6	
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	30	30	30	—1⅞
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container ½e	1	12

Commerce and Finance

Senate Body, WPB Head Clash on Industry Conversion Report

Business and Industry

WLB Expected To Grant Steel Pay Increase

PITTSBURGH, June 19 (AP)—Leaders in the steel industry are "steeling" themselves for a general wage increase which some estimate will amount to almost $200,000,000 a year and become effective within 60 to 90 days.

Nearly all executives with whom the situation was discussed today said they believed the War Labor Board would grant a substantial pay boost in the pending "Little Steel" case and that it "will have to be accepted" by the entire industry.

Ask For $1 Raise

The CIO United Steel Workers of America asked for a $1 a day increase and a union shop agreement from the "Little Steel" group of Bethlehem, Republic, Inland Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

The board's fact-finding panel last week submitted a draft of its preliminary finding to the litigants and they rebutted in Washington on Tuesday.

Informed sources said the finding suggested the union was entitled to the boost because the cost of living has increased 12½ per cent and more in steel towns since the last 10 cents an hour increase more than a year ago, and because workers in other durable goods industries are getting more pay per week, if not per hour.

The panel will submit its final report June 25 and the board will start a public hearing on June 29.

An increase of $1 a day or 12½ cents an hour would amount to about $165,000,000 a year based on the industry's current pay roll of approximately 650,000 workers, with overtime rates adding more. The present minimum wage is 72½ cents an hour.

U. S. To Pay

Steel men said the government, indirectly, would pay for most of this increase in diminished returns from the corporations' excess profits taxes, unless the operators are permitted to boost prices.

An executive of one concern which earned about $35,000,000 gross profit last year and paid taxes of $20,000,000 estimated 60 to 75 per cent of a pay increase would be taken from the excess profits tax.

Another executive pointed to yesterday's decision by the War Labor Board in the Ryan Aeronautical Company case as a possible indication of the board's present attitude.

The WLB, in the Ryan case, granted a boost of 10 cents an hour and directed that a maintenance of union membership clause be written in the labor contract.

In the maintenance of union contracts, several of which have been ordered recently by the board, all employees who are members of the union in good standing or who become members, must, as a condition of employment, remain members in good standing for the life of the contract.

Insurance Leaders

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(Above) George P. Smith, elected President of the Massachusetts Association of Life Underwriters and (below) Fitzhugh Traylor, elected vice-president of the association. Mr. Smith is agency director of the New York Life Insurance Co. at Worcester and Mr. Traylor is associated with the Equitable Life Assurance Co. in Boston.

Credit 'Rationing' Declared Good War Economy Measure

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Credit "rationing" has proven its worth as a war economy measure where voluntary community credit policies have failed, Fred A. Matatall of the Ottawa Credit Bureau told the National Retail Credit Association at the closing session of the annual convention here.

After eight months of selling under the credit-control plan Canadian merchants are "far better off than they were before and would welcome retaining many portions of the plan after the war," the Canadian authority on consumer credit declared.

The Canadian system is similar to regulation in the United States under which the Federal Reserve System was given wartime control of consumer credit.

"Properly devised and properly administered," Mr. Matatall said, "the charge account control can be the greatest boon to everyone concerned with retail credit. It is one of the most progressive steps forward since the inception of the charge account form of doing retail business."

"We tried to ration sugar in Canada on the honor system but it did not work," he said. "The idea was that each person could buy half a pound a week but many violated this moral obligation. Now we have government rationing coupons.

"Credit control is similar in a sense. It rations the customers who do not pay their bills within a stipulated time but it does not affect those who do. It makes for better feeling between customers and merchants and it is good for everyone concerned."

Wickard Dislikes House Move On Grain Reserves

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said last night that full production of food and fiber crops at stable prices was the farmers' specialized part in helping to win the war.

In a talk prepared for broadcast by the mutual network, he told how his department was releasing Government-owned surplus wheat and corn at prices below parity to encourage greater production of livestock, dairy and poultry products, and to provide grain for making industrial alcohol used in the manufacture of explosives and synthetic rubber.

"Now there is a move in the House," the secretary said, "to lock up those grain reserves and not let them out below parity. At first glance that might seem logical, for parity returns are important to all farmers. But the fact is that grain farmers do get full parity returns. Government payments to them make up the difference between market prices and parity."

Mr. Wickard said the House move would hamper the Government in using its own grain to make rubber, and would force dairy, livestock and poultry farmers to "either cut down their production or increase their prices."

"The choice would be between falling short in war production or heading toward inflation," he said. "Either course would be ruinous."

War Accentuates Freight Barge Lines Problems

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The government-owned Inland Waterways Corporation reported the war had accentuated a problem of unbalanced movement of freight by the federal barge lines.

Of the 2,567,030 tons handled last year, 69 per cent moved northbound and 31 per cent southbound. This unequal movement resulted in tows going one way lightly loaded or empty.

The situation was attributed to a curtailment of the downstream shipment of grain, which normally went to New Orleans for export, and an increase in the upstream movement of coal, coke and sulphur to record volume.

President Chester C. Thompson said if freight were more balanced, nearly double the tonnage could be carried by the barge lines at little increased expense. He pointed out transportation costs averaged 2½ times higher upstream, against the current of the rivers, than downstream.

Postwar Tax Refund Plan Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—An agreement in principle on the question of granting heavily-taxed corporations refunds for postwar rehabilitation purposes has been reached by the House Ways and Means Committee.

After listening to Treasury and Congressional experts discuss the plan, the members voted yesterday to start considering it.

The committee tentatively has decided to boost corporation excess profits rates from the present graduated scale ranging up to 60 per cent to a flat 94 per cent. Administration leaders have pleaded for a reduction in that figure, or at least a provision that part of the taxes be held as a reserve against postwar conversion needs.

One plan before the committee contemplates the issuance to corporations on non-negotiable, non-interest bearing notes or certificates equal to 14 per cent of their current, annual excess profits, on which the 94 per cent flat tax would be placed.

After the war, those securities would become negotiable and interest-bearing, but the proceeds could not be used for dividends or increased salaries or bonuses to officers and employees of a company. The Treasury would exempt the interest from taxation.

Statistics have been presented to the committee showing that about 36,000 corporations would have certificates issued them equal to about $954,000,000, under the committee's current program.

Donald Nelson, war production chieftain, has argued against an excess profits tax rate higher than 80 per cent, but has insisted that if a higher rate became law, a postwar credit should be coupled with it.

Aluminum Scrap Collection Last Year Is Disappointing

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—In the midst of the government's campaign to salvage scrap rubber, War Production Board officials discovered today that the famous "pots-and-pans" aluminum collection drive last year turned up less than half of the metal they had expected.

For months, it was learned, WPB has been attempting to obtain conclusive and final reports on success or failure of the one-week aluminum campaign last July. Finally, awhat amounted to an official investigation was undertaken and a complete statistical report prepared.

Collection Disappointing

The report, it was understood, showed that a total of about 11,200,000 pounds of aluminum and other scrap were collected—compared with the 20,000,000 pounds which had been predicted. Of this scrap, only 6,400,000 pounds was in the form of aluminum, contrasted with a 15,000,000 pound forecast.

Of the scrap obtained, about 5,700,000 pounds of aluminum ingot actually has been sold to the RFC metals reserve company, for resale to war industries and use in war production.

Informed officials said delays in shipping the collected pots and pans to concentration points had extended until January of this year—in Maine—and that final shipments of scrap material were not made to aluminum smelters until late in April. Further, an official report declared, there was a "tendency of some smelters to delay the smelting of their aluminum scrap in the interest of their regular business."

WPB officials have made no secret of their criticism of Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, then director of the Office of Civilian Defense, which handled the pots and pans campaign, for eliminating junk dealers as intermediaries in the aluminum salvaging. The final draft of the WPB report on the investigation, it was understood, would include several reasons for the delays which marked the drive, with elimination of junk dealers as a principal one.

Numerous Causes

Other causes included a lack of adequate transportation facilities, failure of local officials to take responsibility for loading the scrap, failure of local chairmen to notify WPB when their collections were completed, and the delay in smelting.

New England states made the best showing, on the basis of amount of aluminum contributed for each occupied dwelling, the final tabulation showed. States showing worst returns on this basis were Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. For total collections, Pennsylvania led with 898,058 pounds, New York was second with 895,579, and Massachusetts third with 735,735.

New aluminum plants to be constructed by early 1943 are expected to avert any dangerous shortage in the months to come. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones told a Senate committee on May 9 that production has reached 1,000,000,000 pounds annually as compared with 540,000,000 pounds last year and that he hoped for a 3,000,000,000-pound capacity in 1943.

Floating Power Generating Plants Are Developed for Emergency Use

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio (AP)—The Cooper-Bessemer Corporation reported development of floating power generating plants for emergency use in case of a breakdown of existing facilities, or to supplement present stationary plants straining under unprecedented demands for current.

Gordon Lefebvre, general manager of the corporation, said the plants, assigned to strategic areas, easily could be towed to a district affected during an emergency to supply electricity until land facilities were restored.

"Such marine power plants could be mounted on a barge of simple construction," Mr. Lefebvre said. "Driven by modern diesel engines, they could cost very much less than land plants of equal power production possibilities."

A "very successful" floating plant, consisting of 10 diesel engines of 100 horsepower each, set five in a row on each side of a line shaft, now is in use on the Mississippi River, he said.

"All 10 of these engines are connected to a single shaft that drives a generator at the far end," he explained. "Any engine in the group can be disconnected from the shaft when desired. In this particular case, the power furnished was used for dredging but it could just as easily be converted to vital power needs in case of disaster to a land power plant."

Mr. Lefebvre said there "always is the possibility" of damage to coastal facilities and "should the power of such a plant suddenly fail, the auxiliary plants, moored nearby along the seacoast, river bank, or lake shore, could immediately be drafted for use."

Loans to Brokers Drop $40,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $319,000,000 in the week ended June 17.

A decrease of $40,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $340,000,000.

Blast Furnace Resumed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation reported the resumption of operations at its No. 5 blast furnace at Youngstown, Ohio, and the suspension of its No. 3 blast furnace at Mingo Junction, Ohio, near Steubenville, Ohio, for repairs. The company said 10 of 11 furnaces in the Ohio Valley are now in operation.

Washington Watches Rift Between Nelson and Truman

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Donald M. Nelson and the War Production Board have become the chief battlefronts in Washington today.

The next few weeks will tell whether the issue between Mr. Nelson and the Truman Committee will be localized or spread into a controversy such as might ultimately lead to Mr. Nelson's withdrawal.

It is acknowledged by nearly everyone that Mr. Nelson is one of the ablest men who ever came to Washington. Some of Mr. Nelson's friends are wringing their hands and asking if Mr. Nelson is bent on committing "political suicide."

The issue arises out of Mr. Nelson's efforts to have the Truman Committee report dropped, or "suppressed" as some legislators put it, and a vigorous letter which Mr. Nelson wrote to each of the 10 members of the Senatorial committee, virtually telling them that they didn't know what they were saying in the report, or else hadn't seen what they were approving.

What Nelson Did

Mr. Nelson wrote the letter before the report was published yesterday. Not content with this, Mr. Nelson also went to the office of the Committee Chairman, Senator Harry E. Truman (D) of Missouri, accompanied by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and in stormy language asked that the report be dropped. His friends were also instrumental in speeding up a report praising the WPB and exonerating dollar-a-year men by a Faddis subcommittee in the House, while the Truman Committee delayed its own report. Representative Charles I. Faddis is a lame-duck Congressman from Pensylvania who failed of renomination in recent primaries. The maneuver wasn't quite cricket, many Senators are apt to feel.

How little effect it all had on the Truman Committee is seen in the fact that Senator Truman promptly called an executive hearing of his group June 17 and that 9 or the 10 members, including 3 Republicans, voted to publish the report as printed. The only dissenter was Senator Connally.

A curious feature of the paradoxical situation is that the Senators are really trying to "protect" Mr. Nelson. They are friendly to him and believe, on the whole, he is doing a good job. Nearly everybody who meets the big, solid, impressive head of the gigantic mail order house admires and respects him. But two different viewpoints are clashing in the present situation. And when such clashes occur it is Congress which usually has the last word.

Ready With Statistics

Mr. Nelson believes he should not be hampered by Congressional sniping. He has full confidence in his subordinates, dollar-a-year men and others, and is prepared to show statistical records of the WPB's remarkable achievements. He has made a profound impression on the public, whereas Congress is under frequent attack. Mr. Nelson and his WPB advisers probably weigh these facts.

As Mr. Nelson's character is analyzed here he is judged to be a man of real humility of heart; but in this issue he obviously feels that he has a righteous cause, and he apparently adds the belief that he can cow and intimidate the Truman Committee by his prestige. Actually, nothing could be further from the case.

The Truman Committee approaches the matter from the opposite direction. Its earlier report had much to do with consolidating production into a single structure and bringing Mr. Nelson to Washington. Mr. Nelson, it is held, asked the committee to make the present investigation.

The committee is made up of reputable Senators. Whatever Mr. Nelson's advisers may tell him to the contrary, it has no personal vendetta against him. It has examined the record and just doesn't like Philip D. Reed, dollar-a-year head of the WPB Bureau of Industry Branches and $120,000-a-year Chairman of the Board of General Electric.

Conversion Record

Its staff of investigators has weighed the record of conversion of various industries and is dissatisfied with the way it was done. The committee acknowledges that most of the mistakes are in the past. It warns, however, against what lies in the future. The attitude of the individual member toward Mr. Nelson is friendly, but there is a belief that he had better watch his step in the devious pit of politics.

Thus the extraordinary spectacle is presented of Mr. Nelson believing that he can blast the committee by releasing the letter which he has written to it, while the individual members are trying to "protect" Mr. Nelson by withholding the letter.

What Mr. Nelson chiefly needs, these "friendly" senatorial critics declare, is somebody who can take him by the hand and lead him through the difficulties of Washington. They profess distrust of the advice which he is now getting from general counsel John Lord O'Brian and Sidney Weinberg, assistant to the Chairman, and are glad that he has the backing of Senator Connally, who knows the political ropes.

Arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday was an unexpected windfall to the friends of amity, because it took the Nelson-Truman controversy off the front pages. But essentially the two basic issues remain unsettled:

1. Should Mr. Nelson get rid of certain dollar-a-year men whom the committee regards as biased and incompetent, and whom Mr. Nelson defends; and

2. Is the Truman or other Congressional committee aiding the war effort in speaking its mind on the conduct of the WPB?

Summing it all up, the honeymoon period for Mr. Nelson is over. From now on Congressional criticism hitherto tactfully directed at his subordinates is apt to be aimed at Mr. Nelson himself.

Cotton Spinning 138.4 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during May at 138.4 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 135.3 per cent during April this year, and 121.7 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 24,061,836, of which 23,120,666 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,073,448 and 23,100,202 for April this year, and 24,353,138 and 22,980,286 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 11,192,738,078, or an average of 465 hours per spindle in place, compared with 11,462,971,594 and 476 for April this year, and 10,286,738,218 and 422 for May last year.

Transportation Price Ceiling Date Postponed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Effective date of the universal price ceiling as it applies to transportation, stevedoring, warehousing, storage and similar services was postponed to July 1 by action of the Office of Price Administration.

The general price order exempted rates charged by railroads, buses and other common carriers offering their services to the general public, but imposed a ceiling on other transportation services effective May 11 at the wholesale and industrial level and on July 1 at the retail level. The new action makes price ceilings effective at all levels on July 1.

The extension was made because of "the vital need of avoiding any possible interruption of the flow of commodities" which might result from the task of adjusting transportation services to the price order.

The postponement applies to charges for services of private carriers, for commercial storage and warehousing, for stevedoring, car loading and unloading, freight forwarding, terminal services, the services of transportation brokers, customs brokers and transportation agents, and the pre-cooling, icing, ventilating and heating of shipments.

Rift in Senate Over Civilian Compensation

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A sharp disagreement among Senators threatened today to balk Administration efforts to obtain congressional approval of a bill providing for the payment of benefits to civilian war and blackout victims.

Opposition developed among both Democrats and Republicans to a measure, approved by a half dozen Government agencies including the Bureau of the Budget, which would authorize monthly cash benefits of from $10 to $85 for disability, death or capture as the result of enemy action. Similar benefits would be paid for civilian casualties in practice blackouts.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman, announced that he would seek to have the measure sent to the Senate Finance Committee for a thorough study of its "pension" aspects, since payments would continue five years after the war. Passage of the bill previously was recommended by the Education and Labor Committees and sponsors summoned sufficient votes yesterday to beat off the first of a series of amendments offered by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

The Senate rejected, 34 to 26, a proposal by Senator Taft to exclude civilian defense agency workers from compensation under the act. However, when he moved to strike out a section making the Government liable for injuries or death of ordinary civilians in raid rehearsals, swift support developed for the latter proposal and Administration leaders hastily agreed to delay a vote until Monday.

Senator Taft argued that a new principle which never before had been tried by the United States was involved in the proposal to pay compensation to civilians for war injuries. It might be all right, he said, for the whole country to share in bearing the burden of a token air raid, but it was going too far to pay claims of persons who might be injured if they were hit by a car in a blackout.

On the other hand, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah argued that in total, spherical war all must share the burdens of those who might become its direct victims.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska said he was "appalled" by the potential expenditures under the measure and Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee called it "one of the greatest extravagances ever proposed in this country."

New Bedford Gas Plans New Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, a subsidiary of the New England Gas and Electric Association, proposed to issue $1,000,000 of three per cent serial notes, third series, and $2,000,000 two and one-quarter per cent bank notes.

Flotation Cost of Bonds Shows Decline in 1941

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The flotation cost of bonds, preferred and common stocks, was much lower in 1941 than in the three preceding years, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The SEC also noted a reduction in the number of issues but an increase in the dollar value.

The Commission said bond flotations cost 1.5 per cent in 1941, compared to 2.4-2.5 per cent for 1938-40. The cost of 58 preferred stock issues dropped from 5.2 per cent to 4.2 per cent and the cost of 70 common share issues was 2.4 per cent in contrast to 9.2 per cent in 1940.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 18, 1942.

Brief Work Gap Over Negroes Ends With 100 P. C. Output

By the Associated Press

Production was restored to normal at the Hudson Naval ordnance arsenal in Detroit today, a Navy spokesman said, soon after United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. officials appealed to day-shift workers to end a stoppage attributed to the employment of Negroes on machines white men formerly operated.

"Production is 100 per cent," Capt. A. S. Wotherspoon, chief inspector of ordnance at the arsenal, said after U. A. W. officials had ended another brief stoppage affecting one building.

Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. Regional Director and one of the officials who appealed to the men to resume their jobs, said employees complied at once, except in one building. This group, about 100 men, went back to their machines after further discussion, he said.

Previously Mr. Thomas, who was flown to Detroit in a Navy plane from Washington, announced with co-officials of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. that instigators of a work stoppage yesterday would be sought out and "penalized to the full extent of our rules."

Several thousand day shift workers were involved in the stoppage, which Mr. Thomas called unauthorized and a "flagrant violation" of the section of the union constitution forbidding racial discrimination. Mr. Thomas ordered the men to return to work or face expulsion from the Union.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had demanded immediate resumption of work in a telegram to Capt. A. S. Wotherspoon, in charge of the plant, and said the situation warranted the assumption that the men who quit work were "disloyal and subject to immediate dismissal."

Captain Wotherspoon said white workers had protested the promotion of eight Negroes to production machines. All eight are union members with accumulated seniority, he said. As a rule, plants here have given Negroes the foundry jobs.

In giving Negroes the machine jobs, Captain Wotherspoon said, the arsenal management was following President Roosevelt's instructions to avoid racial discrimination. The arsenal, owned by the Government and operated by the Hudson Motor Car Company, has been designated a Military Reservation by the Navy.

Other labor and strike developments:

Michigan City, Ind.—An agreement which would return 1,000 employees to work at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company Monday was reached by negotiators but still must be ratified by members of the striking union.

Representatives of the management and the union approved the terms at a meeting with Robert M. Pikington, of Indianapolis, the conciliator.

The agreement came less than 24 hours after Maj. H. J. Hocker of the Chicago Engineers Procurement District of the Army had issued an ultimatum to the company and strikers, asserting that if the strike were not settled by Monday Government orders for 27 freight cars being made daily would be taken elsewhere.

The agreement is only temporary and extends to Aug. 16 the contract which expired April 16.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (American Federation of Labor) asserted in a written statement by its general executive board last night that it was "extremely dissatisfied" with present administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

The teamsters union, largest single union in the country with 650,000 members headed by Daniel J. Tobin, said it would seek repeal of the law unless its administrators gave more consideration to "the rights of craft unions."

The union charged present members of the National Labor Relations Board and the Regional Boards "have assumed the right to follow their own peculiar notions of trade union structure in determining whether craft workers shall have the right to constitute a separate unit for the purpose of collective bargaining" and—

"The personnel of the Regional Boards has likewise shown a definite bias against craft unions, all of which tends to destroy craft unions as constituted and chartered by the American Federation of Labor."

Atlantic City, N. J.—David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union, an organization of 310,000 workers which helped the C.I.O. get started and then went back to the A. F. of L., urged the "divided house" of labor to make another effort toward peace.

The I. I. G. W. U.'s General Executive Board issued a statement that "we believe resumption of negotiations for peace in the labor movement is both feasible and timely, and we further believe both sides—C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—should enter the negotiations as equals without strings, conditions or objectives of special advantage."

No ICC Revisions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California said the House Interstate Commerce Committee probably would not act this year on revisions in the Securities and Exchange laws of 1933 and 1934. He said, however, he hoped that a subcommittee would be ready with a draft of a bill by the first of next year. Present members of the group are Mr. Lea and Representatives Robert Crosser (D-Ohio), James Wadsworth (R-New York) and George Paddock (R-Illinois).

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BUY WAR BONDS NOW

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
38 80	103¼	103⅛	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Ex 4½s 46 st	105	105	105
22 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84⅛	84	84⅛
18 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70¼	70½	70½
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	43½	43½	43½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	102
17 Am & For Pos 2030	65½	65¼	65¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	106⅞	107
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
5 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
9 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅝	106
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅞	109
2 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
12 AT&SF 4s 1960-s5	101½	101¼	101½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101½	101½	101½
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
3 A C Line 4½s 64	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 A C Line 5s 63	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
17 B&O 5 1st mtg 48 st	56¼	55½	55½
16 B&O 5s af A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
1 B&O st C	29¼	29	29
14 B&O 2000 stD	25¼	25	25
2 B&O 96 st P	23¼	23¼	23¼
13 B&O cv 60 st	19¼	19⅛	19¼
15 B&O 4s 48	55⅛	55	55⅛
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	46	45¾	45¾
3 B&OSW 50 st	36⅛	36	36⅛
14 B&OTC 4s 52	45	45	45
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52	52	52
2 Bang & Ar cn 4s 51 st	52	52	52
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Beth St 5s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
41 Bost&Me 4½s 70	69⅛	68	68
1 Bost&Me 4s 60–	68⅛	68	68⅛
1 Bkly En 3½s 66	108	108	108
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	101¾	101	101
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	75	74⅞	74⅞
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	95	95	95
1 Buf R&P 5s st	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	51½	51½	51½
1 Can Cou 5s 62	79¼	79¼	79¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
37 Can Pac 5s 54	92¼	92	92¼
20 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	88⅛	88	88
1 Carriers & Gen 6s 50	101	100⅝	101
2 Celotex 4½s 49 ww	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	20	20	20
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¼	50¼	50¼
17 Certain-te 5½s 43	128	128	128
1 C&O 4½s 99	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 C&O ref 3½s 96E	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 CB&Q ref 5s 71 A	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 CB&Q 4¼s 77	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
19 CB&Q cn 4s 58	76⅜	76¼	76⅜
3 CB&Q 4s 1l 49	91	91	91
23 CB&Q 3½s 1l 49	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Chi & Ill Mid 4½s 79	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW inc 4½s 2038	33	33	33
1 ChiGtWest 4s 68	64	64	64
25 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
24 CM&St P 4½s 89C	34¾	34¾	34¾
29 CM&St P cn 5s 39	35	34½	34¾
18 Chi&NW 5m 75 st	20	20	20
1 Chi & NW 4½s 87	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi&NW 5½s 2037	18	18	18
11 CR&I & P 4½s 52A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 CRI & P ad 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
10 CRI & P 4½s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 CRI&NONen 4½s 1	50	50	50
1 C&L & NO 5s 51	70	70	70
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	106	106	106
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	95¾	95½	95¾
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
22 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	43¾	43¾
1 CCC&StL CStM 4s 91	47	47	47
1 CCC&StL 4s 30 StL	65½	65½	65½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67	67	67
1 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86¼	86¼	86¼
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	84	83¾	84
5 Comlesk Trac 65ww	31	31	31
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	100	100	100
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
1 Consolid 4½s 60	88½	88½	88½
1 Consum Pow 3¾s 70	110	110	110
3 CuboNoRy5½s42rct	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90	90	90
2 Dayton P & L 4s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Del & Hud 4½s 43	54½	54	54½
10 Del P & L 4½s 69	107½	107⅛	107½
5 D & R G 4s 36	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 D & P G West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
24 Erie 4½s 2015	46½	45⅞	46½
6 Erie 4s 95	91	90⅝	91
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Fla E Cst 5s 74	113¼	112¾	113¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	72	72	72
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	150	150	150
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80¼	80	80¼
25 Gt Nor 4½s 77 A	70¼	70	70¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	70¼	70	70¼
3 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	90	90	90
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	39½	39½	39½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42	42	42
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	42	42	42
17 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen cn 5s 63	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 4s 66	44¾	44¾	44¾
29 IcG&SLRy&N 5s 63A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Insurad C Corp 4s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Int Grain Pr 6½ 52	14	14	14
41 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28½	28	28
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Paper 5s 47	107	107	107
7 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
10 Jamai P&Cl ea 4s 50	43¾	43	43
20 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42¼	42	42
1 K C South 5s 50	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 K C South 3s 50	58	58	58
3 K C Term 4s 60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Stand Oil NJ 4s 53	102	102	102
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	102	102	102
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77 F	50	50	50
9 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	58½	58½	58½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	49½	49½	49½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Un Pac 5½s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 Unit Drug 5s 53	93⅞	93½	93⅞
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅞	96¾	96¾
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
10 Wabash 3½s 75 asd	26¼	26¼	26¼
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85	85	85
21 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	38⅜	38¼	38½
5 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25	25	25
97 Wabash 4½s 91 97	35¼	34	34⅜
12 Wabash 4s 81 wi	43	43	43
32 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78¾	77¾	78
5 Walwrth 4s 55	86½	86½	86½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105½	105½	105½
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	105	105	105
11 West Shore 4s 2361	40	39½	39¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	39	39	39
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85¼	85¼
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
1 Western Un 5s 60	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
2 Western Un 4½s 50	80	80	80
5 Wh&L E 4s 49	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
9 Wheel St 3½s 66	92¼	92½	92½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Wis Cen 4s 40	40½	40½	40½
70 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	34¼	33	33

Foreign Bonds

1	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	74	74
3	Argentine 4½s 71	94⅜	94	94⅜
5	Canada 5s 52	102	101¾	102
3	Canada 4s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chile 7s 42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
4	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Colomo 6s 61 Oct	17¾	17¾	17¾
27	Colomb 3s 70	36⅜	36½	36½
4	Cuba 4½s 77	79¾	79¾	79¾
20	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	7	7	7
10	Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Minas Ger 6½s 58	17	17	17
10	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Porto Alegre 8s 61	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Queensld 6s 47	72	72	72
14	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
8	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
19	Sante Fe (Provis 6s 64	70¼	70¼	70⅛
7	Sao Paul City 8s 52	18	18	18
9	Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
9	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	29	29	29

Total bond sales today $3,288,700. Previous day $5,927,600. Week ago $5,006,000. Year ago $5,969,800. Two years ago $4,304,-100. Jan 1 to date $1,060,798,100. Year ago $1,036,366,925. Two years ago $819,619,050.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7	8⅜
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅞
American Hardware Co	19¼	21¼
American Manufacturing	21	24
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	2¼	4¼
*Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
**Amoskeag Company pf	61¾	..
Appleton Company	26¼	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	37¼	40¼
Arnold Print Works	14⅛	15¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	102
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	30¾
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	20¾	23½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¾	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	14⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21	23¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	53¾	57¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¾	16
Eastern Corporation	3⅜	4⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅛	18
Exolon Co	8	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13⅛
Family Loan Society pf A	22½	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	9	10⅞
General Fire Extinguisher	11	12⅞
General Machinery	23¼	25¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11
Goodall Worsted Company	16¼	19¼
Graton & Knight Co	7	8¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64	68¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51¾	..
Greenneld T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6¾	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10¼	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¼	16
*Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22	24¼
Hooker Electro Chem	20	22¼
Hydrade Sylvania Corp pf	39¼	41¼
International Machine Tool	8¾	10
Keith George & Co	10¾	..
Kendall Company	6¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	15¾	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	24¼	26½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	84½	89½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	43¾	47
Merck & Co	26¾	29½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	103¾	110¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	18	21
Millers Falls Company	87¾	103¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	14¾	16
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	50¾	163¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	50	51¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st lpf	50	51¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co 2d pf	15	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6¾
National Shirt Shops	5¾	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41¾	43½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29½	32¼
Nonquitt Mills	23¼	25
Ohio Finance	10¾	12
Pannsnidle Eastern Pipe Line	29¾	32¼
Parker Appliance	10¼	12
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	21¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¾	60¾
Quisset Mill	..	40
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	22½	24¾
Submarine Signal Co	25	28
Tampax Inc	2¾	3¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3¼
United Elastic Corp	7¾	9¼
U S Envelope Company	43¾	47½
U S Envelope Vo 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28¼	31½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅛	17¼
Warner & Swesey Co	14	16
West Point Manufacturing	31¼	34¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98	100
Keystone Pub Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi R Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108	110
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	103	105
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	106	...
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	...
Springfield G & El	5	1957	106	...
St JohephRLH&P	4½	1947	102	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	...

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Alabama Power $7 pf	98	101
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	79½	84
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	86	91½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¾	55½
Central P & L 7 pf	91½	96½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	82½	87½
General Water G & E $3 pf	28¾	31¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¾	22¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	97½	102½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	76	81
*Kansas P & L 4½ pf	88	91
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94½
New Orleans P S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	83	101
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	48½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106¾	110¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90	95
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	100	105
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	76	81
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	84	89
Public Service Ind	10¼	11¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87	92
Public Service Okla 5 pf	94½	99½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	73¼	77½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	83	88
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¼	10¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	14¾	17
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	107½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17¼	19⅜
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	91¾	96¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	77½	82½
Washington Rv & Elec units	12⅜	14¼

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	32¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	84½	89½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	95½	100½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	87½	..
Conn Light & Powe	29¼	32¼
Cumb Country Pwr & Lt 6 pf	112	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	42¾	47¾
Hartford Electric Light	46	49
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	58	62
Mass Power & Light pf	10⅛	11¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23⅜	25⅞
Narragansett Elec pf	50½	53¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅜	10½
*N E Power Assn 6 pf	23	28¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf ln	47¾	51⅜
N E Public Serv $6 per ln	43¾	47¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	15¾	17¾
Providence Gas	6⅝	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	27⅜	29¾
Rockland Light & Power	3¾	6¼
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102	..
Western Mass Companies	17	19

*Ex - dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅜	14⅞
Bank of New York (14)	274	284
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34½	36½
*Brooklyn Trust (4)	51	55
Central Hanover Bk and Tr (4)	63	65½
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	24⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	34½	36½
Commercial (8)	142	150
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	11¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	29¼	30¼
Empire Trust (3)	70	75
First National (80)	1040	1070
Guaranty Trust (12)	204½	209½
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅜	10¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	30¼	31¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¾	54¼
National City (1)	23¾	24⅞
New York Trust (3½)	63¼	65⅝
Public (1½)	26⅝	28⅛
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

*Ex-dividend.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	33¼	35¼
Merchants National (12)	265	290
*New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	39	47
*National Shawmut (1)	18	19⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	114	124
*State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal. *Ex-dividend.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28⅜	29⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	70	74
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23¾	26

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	116	120
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47⅛	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28⅛	29⅝
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	17¾
American Insurance Nwk. (½a)	11⅞	12⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	10¼	11¾
American Surety (2½)	48⅜	50⅝
Automobile (1a)	31¼	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
Boston (16a)	429	512
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.20)	17½	19
Connecticut General Life (1)	24½	26½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	29⅜	31⅝
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	112	117
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9⅛	10⅛
Frank Fire (1a)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37¾	39¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glenns Falls (1.60)	34	36
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅞	25¾
Hanover (1.20)	21	22½
Hartford Fire (2a)	87⅜	90⅜
Home Fire Sec	⅝	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅞	28¾
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8½
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅜	2¼
Mass Bonding (3½)	56	59¾
National Fire (2)	53¾	55¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7⅝
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	19	20
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39½	41⅛
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (1)	20¼	21¾
Northeast Ins	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	77¼	80¼
Providence Washington (1)	28	30
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	21½	22
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	21	22½
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	233	241
Springfield (4½a)	104½	108½
Standard Accident	49½	53¼
Sun Life (13)	180	210
Travelers (16)	375	385
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	24¼	25¾
U S Fire (2)	42¼	44¼
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	31⅝

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.97
Amerex Holding	13.50	15.00
American Business Shares	2.26	2.48
Axe Houghton Fund	9.02	9.70
Boston Fund	11.47	12.33
Broad Street Investing	18.06	19.52
Bullock Fund	10.15	11.13
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	22.09	23.76
Christiana Securities Co	1845.00	1985.00
Commodity Corp	9.51	10.41
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	14.80	15.73
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.81	9.35
*Equitable Invest Corp	19.98	21.48
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.50	14.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.66	13.62
Fund Investors Inc	13.34	14.84
General Capital	23.81	25.60
General Investors Trust	3.65	3.93
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.26	13.18
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.32	S-1	20.88
B-2 .... 22.93	S-2	10.42
B-3 .... 15.64	S-3	7.62
B-4 .... 7.81	S-4	2.63
K-1 13.10	K-2	10.63
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.70	70.70
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.80	28.80
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	15.08	16.22
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.10	7.83
Mutual Invest	7.21	7.88
Nation Wide Voting	.88	.98
New England Fund	9.32	10.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.125	14.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10

Labor Battle Plan for Victory Gives Workers Fighting Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor's part in winning the war is told in a new battle plan for victory just issued by Labor's Unity for Victory Committee which had its inception in San Francisco.

This battle plan establishes basic policy for labor. It gives workers their "fighting orders." It blueprints the way to carry these orders out with a series of recommendations for groups of workers and individual workers. It blueprints also the background of labor's American idealism which, it is shown, could never tolerate an Axis-dominated world.

The United for Victory Committee, which was in process of organization prior to Pearl Harbor, represents all the unions here, the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the independent unions.

Labor's basic policy, as outlined in the battle plan, contains these nine points:

1. Greater production is for the purpose of winning the war—not necessarily for greater profits.

2. Increase total output through greater co-operation, improved methods, and production techniques—not through speed-up. A worker is no good if he is too tired to work.

3. Greater efficiency must not result in reduction of working forces, or the curtailment of production, but must be used to achieve greater total output.

4. Greater production does not mean working employees excessively long hours, or a sacrifice of overtime pay.

5. Grievances and their causes must be settled quickly and smoothly, to insure conditions for best work in the plant. Grievances affecting conditions of work are the concern of the plant production committee, which should work closely with the plant grievance committee for best results.

6. Labor should expect to share with management the financial benefits which its efforts and initiative have secured for the company.

7. Frank discussion of management's production problems, schedules, and objectives should be held.

8. Set production goals at once for each plant. Don't wait for industry quotas from Washington or plans for any national office. These often depend on the plans of local industry. Quotas can be readjusted later, but lost production time can never be regained.

9. Have no fear of running out of work. Turn out the present job and secure additional orders—or plan conversion to different work.

In recommending methods of increasing production a call for ideas is made. The United for Victory Committee also asks that all factory production schedules be increased 25 per cent or more, and that details of production plans be broken down for all departments, assemblies, gangs, and shifts.

Means for putting the nation on an all-out production schedule are listed:

1. Three shifts, approaching 168 hours of work a week.

2. No idle workers, machines, services, or facilities. Find additional uses for machines and facilities at present being used only part time.

3. Call on plant workers to contribute their ideas for streamlining output, new uses for equipment, and so on. Pool these suggestions with those of management, analyze and adopt where feasible.

4. Revise plant organization and rules where necessary. Minimum changes of personnel and plant layout are easiest and quickest.

5. Rely on present equipment as far as possible. New buildings and machinery consume materials and time that would otherwise make weapons.

6. Take proper steps to prevent interruption of work from blackouts, bad weather, accidents, and excessive absences.

7. Start a job-training program in the plant if necessary and feasible so that experienced workmen can train newcomers.

8. Break down highly skilled operations so that the work can be done by less-skilled men, if this is faster.

It is further urged that records of the work of each shift be recorded, so that the workers of each shift will know how much they are contributing to total production of the plant, and how they stand in comparison with other shifts. Competition, it is pointed out, should be between groups of workers and not between individuals.

"Collective effort is orderly, planned, and leads to high morale," the instructions declare.

The entire Unity for Victory battle plan appeals to the American worker as a member of a team. It advises him to "talk it over" with his lunch partner and with his wife. They are both considered members of the team.

The reasons labor wants an American victory are too manifold to list, but they include such fundamental American privileges as the right to go to church, to build schools, to wipe out slums, to read newspapers, to bargain collectively, to stop lynchings, and to promote democratic government.

State Senator John F. Shelley, President of the A. F. of L. San Francisco Labor Council, and George Wilson, Secretary of the San Francisco C. I. O. Council, are co-chairmen of the committee. Edward Vandeleur, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, is chairman of the conciliation workers, and Harry R. Bridges, Director of the State C. I. O., is chairman of the committee on production.

Last Legal Barriers Down, N. J. to Have Horse Racing

TRENTON, N. J., June 19 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court, denying an application for review of a horse-racing law yesterday removed the final bar to the State's first running races with legalized betting since the 1890's.

The law permits pari-mutuel betting and under it the Garden State Racing Association has obtained a license for a race meeting near Camden July 18 to Sept. 12. The only pari-mutuels since the gambling was legalized in 1939 have been at trotting events and steeplechase events.

The court turned down an application by four Delaware township property owners for a review.

New Front Against Japanese Is China's Insistent Call

Continued from Page 1

Japanese have been able without any reinforcement of their China army from outside to concentrate a large number of troops against one of the few remaining important railroads and to occupy so far all but 75 miles of it.

It is undeniable that they may once more use that force and other probably smaller concentrations for the occupation of further important lines of communication and the severance of still more rich territory from the main body of China's economy.

Moreover, the growing defensive strength of Australia, India and the American positions in the Pacific may put a premium on further Japanese action in China as being the least difficult. Success in such operations would certainly not decide the war in Japan's favor but it would increase the difficulties of the United States and Britain in their final counter-offensive against Japan and do untold harm to China which it is naturally eager to avoid.

Time for Consolidation

A number of Chinese are now of the opinion that it may be possible for Japan to consolidate its positions in other occupied territories, or at least to do so to such an extent that it may increase its economic and general strength very considerably.

This is true only to a limited extent because none of the territory conquered by Japan adds anything to its small industrial capacity although it may be able after a breathing spell for reorganization to obtain from those areas considerable quantities of raw materials for its industry quite apart from drawing on them for its urgent food requirements. The economic consolidation of its conquests may therefore indeed add a number of months to the period Japan can hold out and make further inroads.

Chungking opinion on the character of the second front against Japan that is desired does not yet seem to have crystallized. A large Allied counterattack against the Japanese in Burma is generally regarded as necessary and probable, but it does not answer the demand for immediate action because that attack can scarcely be launched before the end of the monsoon season in October or even somewhat later.

Action in Manchuria

Naval and aerial offensives even in combination with land operations, as for example in the orbit of Northern Australia, would certainly be highly welcome, but they would hardly drain any Japanese land forces from China and the same is true of air bombardments of Japan proper which Chungking is eagerly awaiting.

It is natural, therefore, that some Chinese should turn their attention to the strong Soviet position along the borders of Manchuria and Korea hoping that they might become the scene of Japan's doom.

There is still a considerable group of realists in China who are certain that Japan must risk that full one third of its army facing the Soviet Union in order to improve its long-term chances of victory and that Japan will never confess itself beaten before that large force has been thrown into the struggle, however vain the sacrifice may seem.

Not all in that group are confident that the Japanese will open the second front soon enough to give China the relief it desires in the near future, and some argue that the Soviet Union should forestall Japanese action by taking the initiative and launching a preventive attack against the Japanese.

There are others who believe that the Japanese will not run the risk of suffering the same disappointment as Hitler did and who believe that the very respect of the Japanese for the Soviet's strength should encourage them to help China, the United States and Britain by going to war against them.

Confident of Allied Victory

All these advocates of opening the second Pacific front in Manchuria and Korea seem to be of the view that the failure of Washington and London to support this Chinese view is due to the lack of unification of world-wide strategy and to the resultant underestimate of the importance of the Pacific war theater.

Only those in Chungking who are well acquainted with the European and Atlantic situation are confident that Washington and London would not hesitate to impress upon Moscow the necessity of the Russo-Japanese front if they were convinced of the advisability of such a course in the common interest of world strategy.

It must be stressed, however, that all the demands for larger and quicker Allied action in the Pacific and all the clamor for Soviet participation in the war against Japan does not spring from despondency and that it need not be taken as an anticlimax to the recent growth of optimism about the world situation as a whole.

On the contrary it seems to be on account of the very fact that the Chinese are now seeing the definite promise of final victory over the Axis that recent events like the agreements between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union and the dispatch of American naval units and more American troops to Britain caused them to become somewhat impatient for similar action that will bring about the quickest possible end of the war in China.

No other crowd will wait as long and patiently as Chinese until a train or steamer arrives but none will push harder to get on it when it has come in although there may clearly be plenty of room for everybody. China's proverbial patience is always concerned with long-term aims and is mostly offset by hurried impatience when the aim is in view.

American Bombers Help China; Air Power Now Order of Day

Continued from Page 1

mously passed the $8,550,000,000 naval authorization bill providing, among other things, for 500,000 new tons of aircraft carriers. This is in addition to the 30 or more carriers already planned or building. On top of this, Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, told the House that a "great many" of the 10,000-ton merchant ships now being mass-produced are being converted for use as carriers.

On the basis of official statements, American warplanes are now operating on the following non-United States fronts either as independent American units or as part of the air forces of other of the United Nations: Australia, Great Britain, China, Egypt, India, Libya, New Zealand, Soviet Union, and the Allied-held islands of the Southern and Southwestern Pacific. In addition, there may be American planes in Iran, Iraq, and Syria.

Enemy's Strength Cut

Although Washington cautions against easy optimism over the fact that American planes are now in a position to deal wide blows against the enemy, six months of warfare have proved that American planes are able to strike with power and accuracy.

There is general belief that American planes have been a prime factor in discouraging and thwarting a Japanese push against Australia and New Zealand. The Japanese defeat in the Coral Sea and the steady pounding given Japanese bases on Northeastern New Guinea, New Britain, and Timor Islands have unquestionably cut enemy strength in the Southwestern Pacific.

In a like manner, the aid given by the big four-engine Consolidated B-24s or Liberators to the British fleet and air force in smashing the recent Italian flotilla contributed to driving the enemy toward home before he had a chance to attack a vitally important British convoy then passing through North African coastal waters.

The B-24s are credited with having scored 13 direct hits on the two Italian battleships Littorio and Cavour. Since four-engine bombers frequently carry 1,000-pound bombs against such targets, it is assumed that the battleships' topsides were left a shambles and that the ships will be out of action for months.

Raid on Rumania

Official reports on the American raid upon the Rumanian oil fields are expected to reveal that considerable damage was done to these key spots in the Nazi war economy. If it is true, as reported, that 15 of the B-24s took part in the raid this would mean that a very large number of incendiary and demolition bombs could have been dropped on the oil-soaked region near Ploesti. Fifteen B-24s could carry over 1,000 bombs of the 100-pound variety.

The British have long been generous in their praise for the work done by Curtis-Wright P-40 pursuit planes and Glenn L. Martin Maryland bombers in the different North African campaigns. The British have announced that the Maryland, which is exceptionally fast for a bomber and carries very heavy armament, is the only bombing plane which they send out unescorted by fighters.

For some time only long-range bombers were being flown from this country to foreign fronts. This is now being changed rapidly. Both two-engine bombers and pursuit ships are now regularly hopping across long stretches of ocean through the aid of auxiliary gasoline tanks attached to the bottom of the craft. This has already resulted in an incomparably faster delivery of aircraft and has freed thousands of cubic feet of freighter space for other war goods.

Full Length Film Of Treaty Signing

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 19—A Royal Air Force film unit has made a full length sound film of the signing of the Anglo-Russian treaty, extracts from which will be shown throughout Britain, British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

When Mr. Molotoff returned to Russia from this country, he took with him photographs of the signing of the Russo-British treaty.

MacArthur's Pride Greatest as Father

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur cabled the National Father's Day Committee yesterday that while he was proud to be a soldier, "I am prouder, infinitely prouder, to be a father."

Chosen by the Committee as "outstanding American father of 1942," General MacArthur replied:

"Nothing has touched me more deeply than the act of the National Father's Day Committee. By profession I am a soldier and take pride in that fact, but I am prouder, infinitely prouder, to be a father. A soldier destroys in order to build. The father only builds, never destroys. The one has the potentialities of death, the other embodies creation and life. And while the hordes of death are mighty, the battles of life are mightier still. My hope is that my son, when I am gone, will remember me not from the battle but in the home repeating with him our simple daily prayer, 'Our Father which art in heaven.'"

Libya Front Fluid Despite British Setback

Continued from Page 1

and the battlefield remained almost stationary with the British gradually improving their initial superiority in tanks due to their recovery system. Momentarily thwarted in his main objectives, the enemy turned first to widening the Cauldron Gap in the mine field and, having achieved this by the end of the first week of the offensive, he next concentrated on the Free French. While this brought him no nearer his main objectives it enable him to retain the initiative and keep the Allies on the defensive.

Meanwhile, having experienced the superiority of United Nations armored forces, especially of the United States-built General Grant tank, and having lost about half of his tanks in the process, the enemy wisely decided to avoid such costly engagements in the future and instead use his 88 mm. mobile guns as his chief and most effective antitank weapon.

The tactics of the Nazis were to use their own tanks to decoy their opponents within easy range of these powerful and accurate guns.

Last Saturday Marshal Rommel's opportunity came and the British large armored formation near Eladem was led directly into a trap. The resulting losses were so heavy as to wipe out temporarily at least British tank superiority.

Hence the British were no longer able to contain the Germans or prevent the cutting of the Gazala coast road, hence the withdrawal from Knightsbridge and Gazala.

Tobruk in Front Line

Today the historic Tobruk defenses are again in the front line. They are stoutly manned by the South African divisions and another British division, which means that though Marshal Rommel has succeeded in destroying the entire Allied first line of defense and in cutting the Gazala Road, he has not yet achieved his main objective, which is still the capture of Tobruk, and he may be far from it.

On the other hand, it is problematical whether in the present circumstances Tobruk could again successfully withstand a long siege.

If Marshal Rommel captured Tobruk he could greatly speed his preparations for a direct assault on Egypt by conveniently landing his supplies there direct from Italian and Greek ports—hence its strategic value. Furthermore purely on the grounds of prestige, he is almost certain to exert every effort against Tobruk instead of bypassing it again. At the same time it is doubtful if the Germans have the equipment and supplies for an extensive advance toward Egypt since they, too, lost heavily in the recent fighting.

Far more serious from an Allied standpoint than any territorial setbacks is the loss of valuable equipment which it will require months to replace.

Hard to Explain Setback

After spending considerable time with the British Eighth Army in the field and closely observing the splendid fighting spirit, the excellent armament, and the efficiency of the supply, transport, replacement, repair, and recovery services, after watching the well-oiled smoothness with which every detailed part of the complex army machine seemed to function, after breathing the atmosphere of cool confidence around field headquarters, one is at a loss to explain the present setbacks.

Yet the fact remains that the Germans, without any important advantage and with inferior armament, having once launched the attack managed to retain the initiative and tactical superiority. By comparison tacticians like Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Nugent O'Connor, who was captured by the Germans in the Libyan campaign last year, were naturally missed.

More U. S. Aid Seen

One positive result of the present events in North Africa is to focus Allied attention on the vital importance of reinforcing the Middle East section which in the past has sometimes been obscured.

More specifically it is likely to increase America's role in this part of the world from sending not merely tanks and planes but men to operate them as well. The men who have fought bravely and incessantly in the desert all these months both require and deserve fresh reinforcements and replacements.

The present operations by a United States Army Air Corps bomber squadron over the Middle East with B24D long-range bombers may be the prelude to such action.

Citrine Asserts British Workers Back Churchill

MONTREAL, June 19 (CP)—Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trade Unions Congress, said here that "the British workers are absolutely in favor of the Churchill Government and fully approve its war policies."

Referring to war production, Sir Walter said June 17 that "war production has been fully resumed in Great Britain after the blitz and now is in full swing."

Speaking of the nationalization of British coal mines, Sir Walter said trade unions always have been in favor of this move. "Government subsidies will helo Industrialists who, in turn, will then be in position to improve the miners' working conditions and social well-being," he said. "However, I do not know yet whether nationalization as announced recently meets entirely with our views. All I know about it is what I read in the press. At any rate, nationalization is bound to react favorably in the British working classes."

Gen. Devers Talks On Army Transport

DALLAS, Texas, June 19 (AP)—If the United States can transport armed forces 3,000 miles across the Atlantic or 7,000 miles across the Pacific "it does not seem reasonable to suppose, even in the face of obvious difficulties, that we cannot transport them another 25 to 200 miles," Maj. Gen Jacob L. Devers declared yesterday.

He addressed the National Junior Chamber of Commerce convention.

The chief of the U. S. Armored Force said he had been asked "Can we put armored force units, with their tanks and other fighting vehicles, on the continent of Europe when a second front is started against Germany?" and his answer in part was:

"I am confident that where the American ground forces are fighting, you will find armored force units."

General Devers said he also was confident the goal of 45,000 tanks in 1942 "will be reached, even surpassed" and that the "battle of production, so far as I have been able to judge, is being won with a wide margin."

Greek King Praises Fight for Freedom

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—King George II of Greece declared last night that "the gigantic effort which the people of America are making for the preservation of freedom clearly indicates that this old word—freedom—is still full of significance because it means a way of life for the preservation of which no price is too dear to pay"

Guest at a dinner given by Mayor F. H. La Guardia and a welcoming committee, the exiled ruler told his hosts that he believed "the power of America of assimilating diverse people and creating a new type is characteristic of a very strong civilization."

"Athens and Hellenism had this power, Rome had not," he said. "Force was the principle of her rule and the peoples of the empire bowed to her laws. Nor will Berlin ever have this power because Germany lacks the spirit of tolerance and of democracy that is yours and ours."

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(Continued)

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Unique, new, 5-room apartment; every convenience; private entrance; heated; 4 doors below church. 740 Madison Ave.

BACK BAY, Boston, 65 Burbank St.—Two rooms and kit, $32; 1 room, alcove and kit, $30; free refrigeration. Inquire 55 Burbank St.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL

116 Charles St.—Unusual suite, 5 rooms, 3 baths; located top floor; private elevator entrance; studio living room, facing Charles River Basin; 3 fireplaces; heat, hot water, refrigerator; janitor service provided; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply for appt. MR. LEON DAVID, 30 Charles St., Tel. Cap. 6519, or own broker.

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St., Suite 3—1-rm. rear basement apt. Modern, $30. Available June 23. 15-min. to Park St. Loop. 3298.

BROWN AND STILL STREET, BROOKLINE "Single house" apartments. Brand new 3-4-5 rooms ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apartment service. Three minutes walk to Beacon Street car-line, shopping, etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, #2 Still Street, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 5468

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern, beautifully furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; grand piano, private bath, own porch; parking facilities. 86 Washington St.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view, midtown; spacious, comfortable, private; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, fireplace. EL 5-3522 or LA 4-1298.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 1-room kitchenette apt., Boston preferred, or vicinity; refrigeration; convenient to transportation. Box F-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

OVERLOOKING LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—Two camps for light housekeeping. Two double bunks; screen porch; farm dining room nearby. Miller Camps, R. F. D. 1, East Alton, N. H.

"THE BEACH HILLS," DENNISPORT, MASS. Modern housekeeping cottages, water front, in beautiful pines; gas kitchen, fireplace, showers; private beach, warm safe bathing; restricted clientele; no dimout; $20-$40-$45 weekly. F. R. C., 121 Park Drive, Suite 38, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT

FIRE ISLAND, L. I.—7 rooms, 2 screened porches; fireplace; running water; directly on bay; row boat. $250.00 season. Write Box M-20, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

MAINE—Modern store building, with lovely lake-view apartment; $6500. FRED W. ROWELL, 75 Main St., Norway, Maine.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WESTPORT HARBOR, MASS.—Ten-room house; electricity and water; no encampment in neighborhood; golf, bathing and boating. Apply to Box 647, Fall River, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, Mass., 53 Manning St.—Almost new 8-rm. Cape Cod; 1st floor lav.; nine party rm. oil heat, screened porch, garage; near trains, schools. NEEdham 2267-W.

WINCHESTER, MASS.
12 Euclid Ave., near transportation and schools, attractively located 7-room Dutch colonial; h. w. heat, oil burner (or coal); nearly ½ acre land; beautifully landscaped; bearing apple trees, garden. Owner, J. H. TERRY JR., Westmoreland, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON, MASS., 35 Landholm Rd.—Lovely 6-room home; large studio living room; fireplace; 3 bedrooms; 2 baths; 2-car garage; screened porch; gas heat. Owner, Las. 8683.

SUMMER PROPERTY

ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.—For Sale, 250 acres; ideal for summer home, camp, or dude ranch. Main house, cottage, tennis court, etc. Wm. N. Hesse, 5 John St., Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

IN LOVELY BERKSHIRE VALLEY—Old farmhouse; good beds; gas range and water heater; electric refrigerator. Barn converted into studio or guest house. Delivery and transportation service. Rent for summer reasonable. Louis Chapin, 744 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Artistic, spacious cottages; modern fireplaces; beach; deliveries. Write or call G. B. Campbell, 138 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TAlbot 2400.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Enjoy our piazzas, trees, flowers; dining room or tray service; conveyance to church. LON 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., 4th Floor, S. T.—Double rooms with twin beds, all comfortably and attractively furnished; only select guests. Com 8015.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro—Attractive rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church. Free parking; inner springs. Mrs. Carney. Com. 7477.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large room in private home, 3 minutes from Cedar Grove station. 20 Mowlaw St., Blu-2250.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Newly decorated, next bath; private family, all comforts, conveniences. Call eve, Mulock, 34-39 82 St.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; every convenience; all transportations; nr. Park and church. CO 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr.—Bus, person; homelike, convenient, adj. bath; large closet; $6; breakfast optional; references. RI 9-5123.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158th St. (Burress)—Two beautiful, large, airy rooms, semi-private bath. Older people accommodated. Reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room; private bath, one or two persons. Phone ACademy 4-1763.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rooms with private bath, downtown; good meals; available in June and July at 1813 O Street, N. W.

COUNTRY BOARD

AMONG green hills, century-old home; price reasonable. HOOD HOUSE, Chelsea, Vermont.

REST, study, excellent food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful surroundings; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

ZEHNER'S HIGH HILL HOUSE, Narrowsburg, N. Y., Tel. 94-R4.—Rest. Relaxation. Good Food. Nearby Bathing. Booklet, $15 Weekly.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder; restricted.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

CHESLEY FARM LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H.—Beautiful scenery, sand beach, fishing, boating; on a hill away from traffic on U. S. 4 Rt.; modern home. Tel. 1697-13. E. W. CHESLEY.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE AND COTTAGES, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28. Rest in pleasant surroundings; country, near seashore; warm water bathing; European plan; select clientele; reservations advised. Will meet train at Hyannis by appointment. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Better class house, on the Boardwalk; low rates to June 30 $5 up; convenient by train or bus. I. A. SHAW.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet. $24.00 and up weekly; accommodate 100. F. M. KING.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS—Lovely room; twin beds; private bath; private piazza; gorgeous ocean view; also an adjoining room; meals optional; light housekeeping privileges. Mrs. Barrington, Clifton, Mass. Marblehead 0977.

THE HILLSIDE, Holderness, N. H., Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Comfortable family inn; boating, bathing, fishing; near bus, good train service; $22-24 per week; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

THE WALTON HOMESTEAD, Mrs. G. B. Walton, 174 Elm St., Montpelier, Vt.—Large, colonial house; screened porch; modern comforts; recreation grounds; spring water; garages and golf; tennis; horses for hire; swimming pool near. Christian management. Folder.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Tel. 304.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board on farm, July; only guest; Write Box X-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

TWO COUNSELORS for Junior co-educational camp—Instructor, beginner's riding; wood work. $100. E. D. JACOBS, R. F. D. 7, Ovid, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY (43), member New York bar; practical, extensive legal experience in corporate and commercial matters; seeks position in legal or executive capacity. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINER and Saleswoman, including Bridal Veils, etc.; experienced N. Y. C. retail, wishes position with first class shop. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE, Christian Scientist, wishes to serve; 7 years' experience. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes position as companion (Christian Scientist) assist with light household duties. Good references. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine—chauffeur service—available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

HAVE a Vacation Permanent Wave with Feather Haircut. SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, 1126 Boylston, Cir. 9830, Boston.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Prompt Developing, Printing. Mail Orders Carefully Filled. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

COAL

ANTHRACITE COAL, egg, stove and nut, $13 per ton. C. O. D. Deliveries rotated in Dedham, Hyde Park, Mattapan, Milton. T. H. Corrigan and Sons, Hyde Park, Hyd. 0440-R.

CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES
Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort
4.50 to 10.00
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
218 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DOUGHNUTS

DO-NUTS Homemade—Delicious—Fresh Daily
Try a dozen—30c and 35c
PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 193 Mass. Ave., Boston

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent tuning $2.50; any distance; repairs reas.; 27 yrs.' exp., churches, schools. ALFREDGE, 220 72 St., SH. 5-4723.

PROPOSALS

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

INVITATION FOR BIDS

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed proposals for interior painting and decorating until 12 o'clock noon, Eastern War Time, Thursday, June 25, 1942, at the office of the Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Bids shall be submitted in triplicate on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Authority upon payment of fifty cents for each set of documents so obtained. The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any irregularities in bidding.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to furnish a satisfactory performance bond in the form set forth in the contract documents. No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of sixty days subsequent to the opening of bids, without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

Proposals must be accompanied by bid security in the amount set forth in the contract documents in the form of a certified check or bank draft, payable to the Boston Housing Authority, or satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
June 19, 1942. By: John A. Breen, Chairman

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4153

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING-SPEAKING—Instructions for Public Speakers, Readers. Eugenia B. Abbott, 1 W. 50th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-2034.

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7988

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—668 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

For Lasting Beauty Paint with
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

FATHER'S DAY CARDS
The Sangers
47 Park Avenue Arl. 3246

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PACKARD
100% pure—best of all round outside house paints

$3.05 per gal. 5 gal. can
$3.25 single gal.
18 colors, white and black.
See formula on every can.
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Hyde Park

IDEAL LAUNDRY
Telephone Hyde Park 1941
899 HYDE PARK AVENUE
This old established firm invites bundles from Hyde Park, Dedham, Milton, Mattapan, Roslindale, West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
OUR BEACH and PLAY SHOP
will provide all your needs whether at home or away from home.
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

The Harper Method Shop
CLARA D. CHISHOLM
RAPID WAVE
INDIVIDUAL
CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT
"Just for You"
231 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

HEADQUARTERS
for
SUMMER FURNITURE
Budget Terms
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre Street, Brockton

FARR'S
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE C

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5226. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FATHER'S DAY Means CANDY from Fiske's

Harvard Sq., Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2264
853 Beacon St., Newton Las. 2183

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.

Complete Insurance Service

Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

Bathing Suits and Accessories for All the Family

J. P. NOURSE, Inc.

43 Main Street Concord 371-W

Replacements of sinks and cabinets now permitted by the government.

MacRAE COMPANY

6 Walden Street Telephone 707

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.

ESTAB. 1910

Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel

11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop Res. Ded. 0507

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's

Fall River's Largest Dept. Store

ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL

UNION COAL CO.

9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

NEW WEDDING RINGS
"Bonds of Love"
$5.50 to $110.00 (tax included)

Exclusive RICE & CO. *Watches*
Diamonds F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN

Meats and Groceries

Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods

Sporting Goods
Picnic Supplies

CLARK HARDWARE CO.

289 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOICE MEATS

Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats

Kirschner's Meat Market

10 Main Street Tel. 2543

ALL FINISHED SERVICE

The peak of fine laundering service. Everything returned nicely washed and ironed—ready to wear. Busy housewives place it high on their list of indispensables.

PHONE 1-6-4

Individual Family Laundry

Launderers—Dry Cleaners—Rug Shampooers

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

Bring your salvage rubber to us.

GREEN & DREWETT

7-11 Kenoza Avenue
Telephone 5310

Mobilgas

HINGHAM

Don't forget

FATHER'S DAY

Fountain Pens, Stationery, Kodaks, Candy, Shaving Accessories

Dykeman's Drug Store

At the Square Hin. 0360-1277 At the Center

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!

Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES

NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.

"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"

ESTABLISHED IN 1870

458 Dwight Street

HYANNIS

Noël Pages
Hairdresser

Telephone Hyannis 922

Centerville Road, Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Complete Assortment of Summer Play Clothes for Vacation Fun

★

Cherry & Webb's

SUMMER SHOES
including all white
and two-tone
for Men and Women

Walk-Over Shoe Shop

275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP

Successor to The Book Shelf

Picture and Diploma Framing
Lending Library
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

1837 Massachusetts Avenue

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats

Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS

Cameras
Shaving Equipment—Hair Brushes
Watches—Fountain Pens, etc.

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.

1792 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0064

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Jewelry Trade at

Wood-Abbott Co.

135 Central Street

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

REMEMBER DAD on FATHER'S DAY SUNDAY

Pollards as usual have the things he likes.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke

LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil

Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

LYNN

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.

Ly. 2-3400

Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE

The Service That Satisfies

M. E. YORK and SONS

106 Chestnut Street Ly. 3-6290

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts the Bride Will Cherish
PRICES REASONABLE
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. [illegible] STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

"The House for Service"

GIFFORD

Invites you to visit our

Display of New and Attractive Furniture, Rugs and Draperies

W. B. GIFFORD

97-99 Market Street

Distinctive
STYLE and QUALITY
in
HOME FURNISHINGS

Six large floors of modern or period furniture.

All Moderately Priced.

Hill Welch Co.

Willow Street

Don't FORGET Sunday, June 21st, is
FATHER'S DAY

Give Dad a gift of Goddard Bros. Quality

SHIRTS

The kind he would choose for himself!
$2.00 $2.50 $2.95

Goddard Bros

Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737

Remember Dad

with a

GIFT

from

T. W. ROGERS CO

UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. D. KAULBACK & SON

George H. Pike, Prop.

FLOWERS for All Occasions

Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES

for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.

116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

Nice Stock of
Razor Blades
Shaving Brushes—Equipment
Gifts for Father

MORGAN'S PHARMACY

169 Pleasant Street MALden 0450

Joslin's

Summer Savings Sales

Big Values in Every Department

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

Make your appointment now for your
PERMANENT
Personal attention to each one

82 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 0465-W

MARLBORO

THE NEWS SHOP

Graduation Gifts
Greeting Cards
Stationery Office Supplies

158 Main St. Tel. 825 Marlboro

MEDFORD

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.

Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers

We will be pleased to serve you

27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

ROCHFORD MOTORS

Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Medford Square Meat Shop

8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S

Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

Cradock
Apothecary

44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET

163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service

Daniels LeSaffre Motors

Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS

with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery

Established 1887

For over Fifty Years we have served Greater New Bedford with

CHOICE MEATS
FRESH FRUITS
CRISP VEGETABLES
BAKERY SPECIALS

254-258 Union Street
George S. Taber, Proprietor

NEW BEDFORD'S

STAR STORE

Shop for your VACATION at the Star Store

THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE

Perry
THE FLORIST
FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For All Occasions
Telegraphed Anywhere

72 Spring Street Dial 7-9714

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing

R. ERNEST HARTLEY

Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Shop Dial 3-3167
Dial 3-2276 199 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

FINE FURNITURE

At Prices and Terms That Make It Easy to Own

The **HOUSEHOLD**

690 Purchase At Spring Street

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

BUSH & CO., Inc.

Established 1885

CLEANERS AND DYERS

512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Special Cards for Graduation Weddings Boys in the Service

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R	■	N	O	R	M	A	L	■	A	
U	N	C	L	E	■	P	A	I	N	T
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T	I	S	H	■	O	■	D	E	N	Y
	N	■	E	M	I	L	E	■	C	
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E	■	P	■	I	X	I	O	N	■	G
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ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

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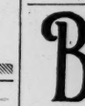

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
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Everything for the Garden
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Expert Dressmaking

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For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
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Wales

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Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

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OF THE ARCADES CARDIFF
SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Term Caliber Means in Connection With Firearms?

R. H. M., of Springfield Gardens, N. Y., writes: "I read your article about automatic rifles and a discussion came up relative to what the unit of measurement is, in terms of inches or millimeters, of caliber, as used in connection with firearms. In referring to an encyclopedia I find this: 'Caliber: one-hundredth of an inch,' and in an old military book this expression is used: '14" .50-caliber rifle,' which, to me, seems conflicting."

The term caliber has various applications in the field of firearms.

155 MM GUN FIRES A 95 POUND PROJECTILE NEARLY 15 MILES AT AN ELEVATION OF 45 DEGREES

Perhaps the most familiar use is to indicate the internal diameter, or bore, of a gun-barrel, cannon, etc., not including the grooves in rifled weapons.

In the United States and Great Britain, the caliber of small arms is usually expressed in decimals of an inch—otherwise in millimeters, as, for example, the Colt .45 and the French 75 millimeter gun. The caliber of ordnance or "big guns," on the other hand, usually is expressed in inches or centimeters.

The term caliber also is applied to the diameter of a bullet or other projectile. A .30 caliber Springfield rifle, for example, shoots a bullet 30-100 inch in diameter.

Still another use of the expression is found in the fact that gunners use the term caliber as a unit of measurement to indicate the length of bore of big guns. The expression 14" .50-caliber rifle, found in the military book quoted by the reader, would designate a rifled cannon, or "rifle," with a bore of 14 inches in diameter and a length of 50 times the diameter.

The original length of the 12-inch navy rifles was 45 times the diameter of the bore, or .45 caliber. Later the length was increased to 50 caliber.

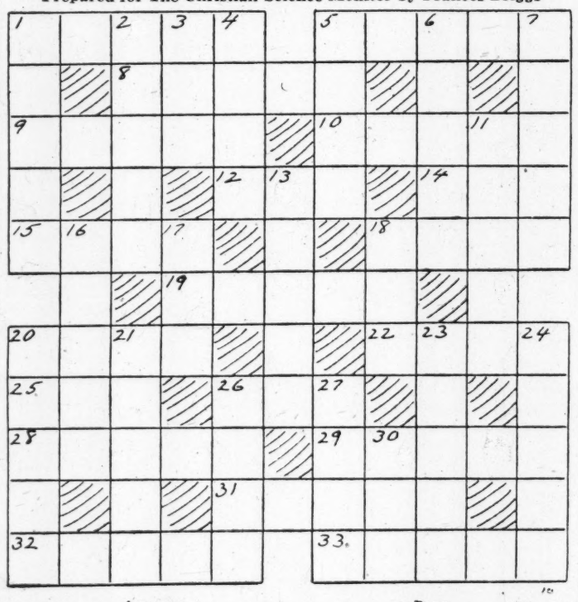
The .50-caliber 12-inch rifle weighs about 67 tons, while the 16-inch guns of .45 caliber on our warships weigh in the neighborhood of 117 tons. The main battery of such vessels as the U. S. S. Colorado or West Virginia boasts eight 16-inch rifles capable of throwing more than 8 tons of metal in a single broadside.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Your Garden Hose

To preserve the garden hose, protect it from oil; use the shut-off nozzle to stop flow (never kink it); do not hang hose on nails; store it in a dry place, away from direct sunlight.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What aged philosopher is transformed into a youth in opera of same name?
5—What is top part of a hat?
8—Who is heroine of a Bellini opera?
9—What is relationship of Solomon Gills to Walter Gay in "Dombey and Son"?
10—If you emulated Nicolas Poussin, would you write, paint, or fight?
12—First woman.
14—Large cistern is what?
15—Who is a well-known character created by Mary Roberts Rinehart?
18—Gainsay.
19—What was the first name of Gaboriau, writer of detective stories?
20—What is a river of Germany?
22—Methods.
25—In game of ringer, what is one of marbles placed in the ring?
26—A moray is what?
28—Dutch burgomaster corresponds to what United States or English official?
29—Pliable twigs of what willow are used for furniture, basketry, etc.?
31—What king was bound to an endlessly revolving wheel for aspiring to love of Hera?
32—Boaz was whose husband?
33—What is a tool used by workers in metals for shaping their work?

Down

1—Frugivorous creatures feed on what?
2—What character in "Last of the Mohicans" is called by French "Le Cerf agile"?
3—What is fifth tone of diatonic scale?
4—A surette is a boat, tree, or comb—which?
5—If you wore an Inverness, it would be what?
6—Who is Cramier's wife in Galsworthy's "Dark Flower"?
7—What is Bumppo called for short in "Leatherstocking Tales"?
11—What is first name of Mother Goose character who "the longer she stands, the shorter she grows"?
13—A stentor would have a powerful what?
16—What country is scene of opera "Lakme"?
17—Pronoun.
18—What is moisture that exudes in small drops?
20—What is a wheat grown especially as a stock feed?
21—Southern Illinois is given what nickname?
23—Who is orphan adopted by Teresa in "La Sonnambula"?
24—What is a twilled worsted fabric, used for suits, coats, and dresses?
26—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
27—Girl's name.
30—To scatter seed.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS and FIGURES

THE FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT OF A BATTLESHIP COSTS MORE THAN $1,000,000.

THE BURMA ROAD WAS TENTATIVELY SURVEYED MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO BUT WAS NOT OPENED UNTIL 1939

IT'S A FACT Grand Coulee DAM CONTAINS ENOUGH CONCRETE FOR A HIGHWAY FROM NEW YORK TO SEATTLE AND BACK VIA LOS ANGELES

K. Parris

In Lighter Vein

Emergency

In these troubled times, a man is likely to forget that he can't buy a tube of shaving cream without turning in an empty tube. This happened to a friend of ours. The clerk was politely firm: no empty tube, no shaving cream. "Government orders," he explained gently, "and of course we have got to obey government orders, even in wartime."—New Yorker.

Not Chosen

The class had been asked to write a few paragraphs on Eskimos and their mode of living. One paper began: "The Eskimos are the earth's frozen people."

He Walked

"Perhaps you'll explain," said the female pigeon icily, "why you're two hours late for dinner?"

"My dear, I was five miles away when I started homing," said her husband, "and it was such a beautiful evening that I thought I'd walk."—Tit-Bits.

Not Enough Paper

Employees of the circulation department of an Anderson, Ind., paper thought they'd seen most everything until a subscriber last week ordered discontinuance of the paper.

Complained the subscriber: "There isn't enough paper in it to wrap lunches for my kids in school."—Editor & Publisher.

Daily Anecdote

Brief Popularity

The fame and fortune he enjoyed as a collaborator in the creation of the delightful Gilbert and Sullivan operettas did not make W. S. Gilbert an entirely happy man. For years he nursed a fierce but unfulfilled ambition to shine as an author of more serious works.

One day Mr. Gilbert was conversing with an ardent admirer about his recent drama, when the latter inquired, "How did your play end, Mr. Gilbert?"

"In a fortnight," answered the playwright wryly.

WHO IS THIS?

Answer: Herbert Hoover.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

The first World War did much to make this man a public figure and to change his entire career from that of a mining engineer to an outstanding statesman of our times. Left an orphan at the age of eight, he was brought up by aunts and uncles and worked industriously at his studies in order to enter Leland Stanford University and pursue his scientific career. By means of hard work and careful saving he accomplished this in 1891.

(Score.....100)

As a mining engineer he earned considerable repute throughout the country for his ability to organize industry and his expert qualifications as a metallurgist. After the invasion of Belgium in 1914, when that country was threatened with starvation, he established a Relief Commission and his administration of food and supplies kept many thousands of people alive who would otherwise have starved.

(Score .....75)

Because of his skill in handling great problems, President Harding made this man Secretary of Commerce in his cabinet. In 1928 he won not only the Republican candidacy, but the election for President of the United States. At the present time he is doing all in his power to again assuage the hunger of innocent sufferers in Europe.

(Score .....25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

No Substitute

Natives of India are so skillful at trimming and splitting mica that no machine yet developed can substitute satisfactorily for their hand labor.

That Army-Navy Pay Increase

RANK ARMY	RANK NAVY	OLD PAY	NEW PAY
PRIVATE	APPRENTICE SEAMAN	$30 ($21 first 3 mos.)	$50
1ST CLASS PRIVATE	2D CLASS SEAMAN	$36	$54
CORPORAL	1ST CLASS SEAMAN	$54	$66
SERGEANT	3D CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$60	$78
STAFF SGT.	2D CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$72	$96
1ST OR TECHNICAL SGT.	1ST CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$84	$114
MASTER SGT.	CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	$126	$138
2D LIEUT.	ENSIGN	$125	$150

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CLASS "A" (MANDATORY)

WIFE	ONE CHILD	EACH ADD'T'L CHILD
$50	$12	$10

ENLISTED MAN PAYS $22, GOV'T PAYS BALANCE

CLASS "B" (OPTIONAL)

ONE PARENT	SECOND PARENT	EACH BROTHER OR SISTER
$37	$10	$5

PAYMENT OF $22 BY ENLISTED MAN IS OPTIONAL, GOV'T CONTRIBUTES ONLY WHEN ENLISTED MAN DOES

Wide World Features

President Roosevelt's signature on the service men's pay bill gives American fighting men the highest base cash pay of any warrior in the world. Benefiting under the measure are the first eight ranks of men in Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marines. Also, as shown here, definite provision is being made for dependents. If an enlisted man has dependents in both the "A" (mandatory) and "B" (optional) groups and elects to contribute to both, the total deduction from his pay is $27, of which $22 goes to the "A" group, the rest to "B." Total payment to one parent is then $20 instead of $37, but payments to other dependents by the Government remain unchanged.

A Verse for Today . . .

The patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit.—Eccles. 7:8

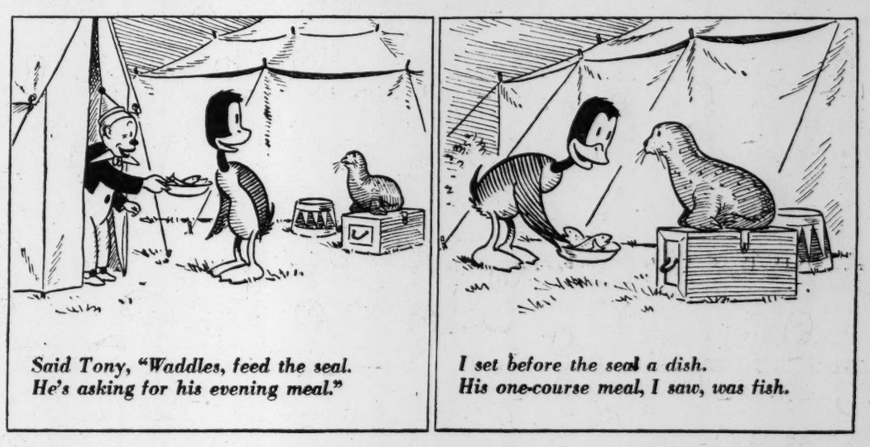
Brevities

Chicago Daily News: In the lively Southwest, a candidate for a county office is only 4 feet 11 inches tall, and will spend the summer chinning himself on lapels.

Punch ©: A German grand opera company is touring Spain. Presumably gentler methods have failed.

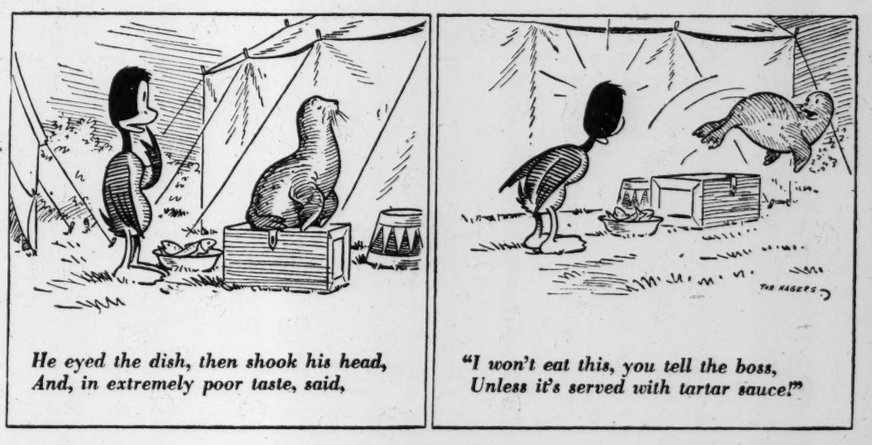
The Adventures of Waddles—*Fastidious*

By The Hagers



Said Tony, "Waddles, feed the seal. He's asking for his evening meal."

I set before the seal a dish. His one-course meal, I saw, was fish.



He eyed the dish, then shook his head, And, in extremely poor taste, said,

"I won't eat this, you tell the boss, Unless it's served with tartar sauce!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To Miss Is Mystery*

By Le Pelley

NOW WHAT ARE YOU UP TO ??
I FOUND SOME OLD GOLF CLUBS... I'M GOING TO LEARN TO PLAY GOLF
WATCH ME — I'm GOING TO HIT IT A MILE .....
THAT'S THE IDEA
UGH..
SWISH
YOU MISSED IT!
HUMM.... WELL, WELL... THIS MUST BE AN UNUSUALLY SMALL-SIZED GOLF BALL !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Choice*

By Rodgers

"I don't suppose the army will ask me to wear a full soldier's uniform!" I decided today. "But I might be expected to wear a hat!"
So I thought I'd try on a few of my friend the butcher's and see which style would suit me best
?
?-?
But to tell the truth, there didn't seem to be much choice!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The State of the War

Britons and Americans, trying to guess what Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are saying to one another, will have to scan the whole war picture. That may be a useful thing for them to do, particularly for Americans, whose perspective has been thrown out a bit by recent spectacular air successes.

The most general assumption is that the heads of the two great democracies are talking chiefly about a second front in Europe. That may well be. There is increasing evidence that some land operation in Western Europe will be attempted this year, and when and how constitutes one of the gravest decisions British-American strategy has to make.

Another possible topic is the submarine threat. There are indications that the British are as eager for more drastic measures in that field as Americans are for an offensive in Europe. Many observers have concluded that American strategy had consciously left coastwise shipping with little protection in an effort to insure safe transport of men and supplies to many fronts. But Britain, home of many of the coastwise ships being lost, has developed methods for driving the submarine back from her coast with small boats and may have experience and equipment to offer America—if Mr. Churchill can persuade the Navy to use them.

Some appearances of haste in Mr. Churchill's visit have connected it with the situation in the Near East. The force of Field Marshal Rommel's drive in Libya has undoubtedly raised grave apprehensions. At the same time the use of American bombers in the Near East, and particularly their proof that high level bombing can be amazingly accurate, suggests the possibility of hopeful planning in that area.

The fact that the principal members of Mr. Churchill's party on this visit are officers of the Imperial General Staff and the Imperial Defense Council may point to special discussions about the Near East—or India or China. It is more probable that no particular area or recent news has brought the two leaders together. They are the supreme strategists and their plans are for the long-range and large-scale developments.

Like the man in the street who tries to guess the subject of their talks, they must survey the entire aspect of the war. Probably the most useful thing the public could get from their conversation would be a sterner realization of the seriousness of the situation for this summer.

They know that the United Nations are still on the defensive, how thinly their forces are spread, how gravely they may be threatened by the stored-up power of the Nazis, how much the war may be prolonged if Japan develops her conquests of raw materials or if Germany drives through the Near East; they know how new political shifts (Turkey, for instance) or the development of a new weapon (rockets, for instance) can change the picture.

While basically the peoples of the United Nations have a right to expect victory, it will be quicker coming if they realize that it is still to be earned by prayerful thought and hard work.

Rubber and the Romanies

How are those colorful rolling stones, the gypsies, faring under current rubber restrictions? Some years ago they discarded their picturesque horse-drawn conveyances in favor of ancient but capacious automobiles or trailers. Now, with new tires unobtainable and used ones at a premium, they are seemingly faced with a situation which would daunt the average stay-at-home.

Whosoever assumes that this peregrinating people have been grounded for the "duration" reckons without his Romanies. In the day of Dobbin, no caravan was without its string of ponies. The men of the group did a thriving business with farmers along the way. The Romany is skilled in a variety of crafts, with the ability easily to master many others. Although the cars he drives seem ready for the salvage yard, whoever saw a Romany machine drawn up by the roadside for repairs?

Those familiar with Romany resourcefulness may easily envision gypsies as riding long after others have had recourse to the horse and buggy—or else ambling leisurely along in trailers equipped with makeshift wheels. For upward of a century, these nomads of the highway have brought a much-needed touch of color to the ofttimes drab American scene. One does not like to think of these "early settlers" as really settling down.

Men and Machines in Libya

Americans are almost as directly concerned with current reverses in Libya as are their British allies. This is true not only because the cause of all the United Nations is affected by the course of battle in Africa but because that field is more than ever before a testing ground of American design.

It would be an oversimplification to suppose that the turn of the tide against British forces was due wholly to effectiveness of the new German 88-millimeter guns against General Grant tanks. The tactics by which Field Marshal Rommel lured British forces into ambush in the vicinity of the Acroma-El Adem-Knightsbridge triangle seem to have been the deciding factor. But the clash which ensued showed that while American tanks have been making armament history, the German designers have not been standing still.

Reports from Cairo indicate that a promising British effort to try to gain the initiative resulted in an opportunity for the Nazis to use their 88's against the sides of the General Grants. These tanks are vulnerable on the sides since they carry their heavy armor on front. Losses were reported heavy.

From the time of that ambush the course of the battle appears to have grown continuously worse for the British. Latest reports place the Nazis on the escarpment overlooking Tobruk's defenses, which the British must try to hold with part of their forces while the rest take up a line at the Egyptian border. The situation appears serious in the extreme and is relieved only by the probability that the German offensive has about spent its momentum.

The African war has been well termed a quartermaster's war, since supply factors are more immediately decisive than on most battlefields. The Nazi supply lines are already stretched thin and may be strained to the breaking point if an assault on Egypt is pushed now. Moreover, a frontal assault on Tobruk would likely prove extremely costly to the Germans.

One other development, and the most important of all, is that the British forces are still intact, with their air power still a good match for the Nazis'. Elation in German circles is tempered by the fact that the Allied forces got away, just as it was tempered earlier for the United Nations when the British hope of destroying Rommel's armies was dashed by a swift and long Nazi retreat.

Advocating Jewish Integration

The Jewish Advocate, currently celebrating its 40th anniversary, is published in Boston and is primarily designed to serve New England, yet it deserves, and largely has gained, a wider recognition because of the solid contribution it has made in integrating Jews into American democracy.

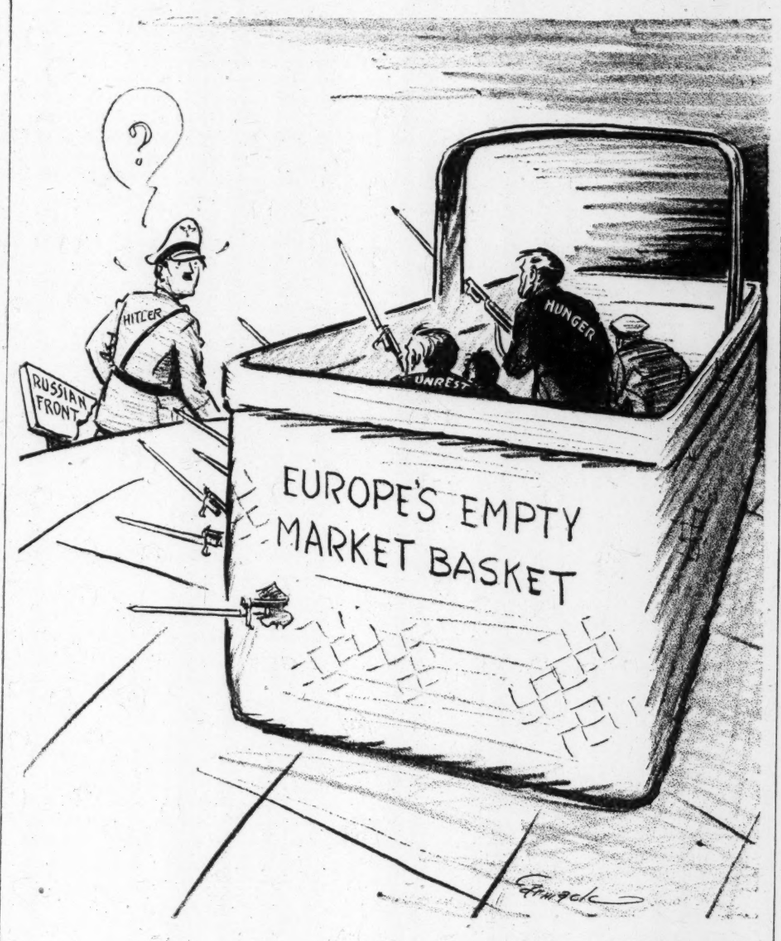
Until about the time that Alexander and Joseph Brin took over the Advocate twenty-five years ago, the Jewish press in America was largely printed in Yiddish. It was filled with long reports from the Old World homelands, and with nostalgic, escapist material. It was read by the millions who came to the New World just after the turn of the century, multitudes who drew into separate communities modeled so far as possible after their European homes. Thus, they were in but not of the New World, and their press did little to help them fit into the pulsing, dynamic, hard-hitting life about them, a way of life that absorbed their children.

When the Brin brothers took over the Advocate they clearly saw the need for a paper, printed in English, and designed primarily for generations of Jews born in America and needing only a little leadership to participate fully in the communal interests. This did not mean loss of their religion and traditions in the melting cauldron. It did mean co-operative participation in political, charitable, and social affairs along with all the ethnical, political, charitable and other groups that, taken together, comprise the great American democracy.

The perception of this need, and the substantial degree in which the Advocate has answered it in the Boston area merits — and is receiving — unstinted praise at this anniversary time.

Since the railroads don't extend credit, Jones, who always spends his money before he gets it, is spending his vacation—which began on the day the income tax fell due—in the neighborhood playground.

Another Front to Watch



Down the Middle of the Road

Congress and the New World

By Erwin D. Canham

On June 16 in this space the suggestion was made that President Roosevelt submit to Congress legislation which would bring the law-making branch of government within the structure of peace-organization agreements that he is building up. By coincidence, in the Washington correspondence of this newspaper on the same day, Roscoe Drummond was writing that "Congress will have an early and full opportunity to pass on all the far-reaching postwar lend-lease agreements which the United States is now negotiating and even before the war is over will be able to endorse or reject America's collaboration in the peace."

This is splendid news, and Mr. Drummond elaborated it in the "Intimate Message from Washington" yesterday. Of course it remains to be seen just how far President Roosevelt will actually go. His intentions were stated in the quarterly lend-lease report, in these words: "It is hoped that plans will soon develop for a series of agreements (which Mr. Drummond reports are already well advanced) and recommendations for legislation, in the field of commercial policy, of money and finances, international investment and reconstruction."

* * *

What the President proposes to do, then, is to submit to Congress the enabling legislation which would carry out the terms of the agreements he is reaching with allied nations. The agreements themselves, apparently, would not be submitted for ratification. But Congress would have an evident veto over their effectuation.

This is an interesting constitutional and legislative situation. We begin with the Lend-Lease Act, a law passed by Congress for the purpose of helping win the war, well before United States entry. Originally considered a method of meeting Britain's foreign exchange difficulties and strictly a device for expediting aid, the Lend-Lease Act has become the vehicle for a widening circle of solely executive agreements with allied nations. The agreements, said President Roosevelt in his quarterly report, are "key instruments of national policy, the first of our concrete steps in the direction of affirmative postwar reconstruction."

Now apparently these "key instruments" are not to be submitted to Congress, but such domestic legislation as may be needed to carry them out will naturally have to be enacted. Thus Congress would have an opportunity to approve or disapprove the entire venture.

But unless a President has lost all his domestic prestige, by this plan he can obtain legislative support for his foreign program, and perhaps the balance now weighted by the Constitution and Senatorial politics in the other direction may be righted. The mere change from the two-thirds majority required for Senate ratification of a treaty to a simple majority of both houses, coupled with the possibly freer action of the lower House, are themselves large steps. While it is possible, if reaction set in, for Congress to go to any extremes of overturning, nevertheless short of that point the legislators in practice would probably shrink from so destructive and vulnerable a step, and would be inclined to accept piecemeal as they came along the individual measures of world reconstruction proferred to them.

* * *

Thus the situation is a far cry from 1919, when a full-fledged and formidable peace treaty lay before the Senate, and the balance was weighted against the Executive. There are many ways in which the new situation would favor ratification. It may well be that we have here a fundamental change—and one that many students of American constitutional history will not deplore—which gives the Executive the authority he has long needed in following-through in his conduct of foreign relations, but still retains for both Houses of Congress an adequate veto.

But it is important that President Roosevelt shall not press his potential advantage too far. He must not usurp authority. The Senate in particular is guaranteed by the Constitution its share in the treaty-making power. Constitutional law, however, recognizes the validity of executive agreements, in which the Senate does not enter at all. When is an executive agreement really a treaty? That is a question even the Supreme Court has not yet fully answered.

If the United States' participation in the whole postwar structure grows up in the form of executive agreements, with both Houses of Congress—by simple majority, not a two-thirds margin as in treaties—asked only to pass enabling legislation, then indeed the President may have pushed the ingenious and hopeful new structure too far. It would surely be desirable for him to bring Congress more actively into the picture. Otherwise, the Congress—already smarting and resentful—may well upset the entire applecart.

The President appears to be aware of the dangers, as well as the advantages, of the situation. He and his advisers have been at once ingenious and statesmanlike in their efforts. Certainly the methods and aims of the Lend-Lease Agreements are magnificent. But the Executive must not be too clever and adroit. Constitutional and legislative devices will not be enough. Congress is the mainspring of representative democracy. It must share in the working out of the new world. It must be a willing and persuaded participant. Its present mood must end. And it must end, not in reaction, but in co-operation.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prayer at the Capital

The United States Senate is listening to a number of pastors as guest chaplains before selecting a permanent chaplain to succeed the late Rev. Ze Barney Phillips. Most people do not know that while the House and Senate proceedings are opened each day with prayer, nowhere in the executive branch of the Government is any public business transacted with prayer as a part of the proceedings. . . .

If there were introduced in the executive agencies a brief period of silent prayer or meditation, or even in the larger departments of the Government a short prayer by guest chaplains at noon, it might help to develop throughout the country a feeling of spiritual interest deeper perhaps in wartime than heretofore. . . .

The efficacy of prayer is occasionally brushed aside by cynical-minded persons who consider it an evidence of a soft attitude. This is often merely a form of resistance to spiritual obligation and such a point of view is most interestingly rebutted nowadays in the letters coming back to parents from their sons in the war zones. . . .

The need for the awakening of a spiritual consciousness in the national capital, both inside and outside the governmental circle, would seem to be even greater than ever before. Religious devotion is so much an individual matter and requires such a delicate handling, where Government especially is concerned, that it would be a mistake to read into a plea for spiritual awakening any sectarian approach.—DAVID LAWRENCE in the *New York Sun*.

Hardly a Square Deal

In Congress, the Ways and Means Committee has voted to reject the principle of equal rights and a square deal.

It voted to deny the rights of the married woman in her own property. If she has an income of her own it must be included in that of her husband, so that it can be taxed more heavily than the like income of an unmarried woman. Yet if this married woman dies and leaves her share of a so-called joint ownership property to her husband, at once the Government shifts its attitude. It denies its joint ownership theory and imposes an inheritance tax. No longer is it considered "their" property, but hers only.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

Jayhawks Become Eagles

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Did you ever see a jayhawk? It may be an imaginary bird, but you would learn what Kansans think it ought to be if you saw a roadside advertisement of Topeka's Jayhawk Hotel. That picture reveals such a clumsy bird, you'd think no one would pick it for a totem. But there's no accounting for tastes; we Kansans like our jayhawk.

Originally it symbolized a special kind of fighter. A Jayhawker was an irregular, anti-slavery warrior. He was a Kansas Minuteman. The jayhawk is a dynamic emblem, representing a militant devotion to freedom. European Slavs have a somewhat similar symbol, though a much more beautiful one. It is the sokol or falcon. Men and women "sokols" abounded in Poland, Czechia, and Yugoslavia. They have been valiant warriors for freedom through very dangerous times. Now Kansas jayhawks join Europe's sokols in freedom's fight, but in doing so they pass through a metamorphosis; they become eagles. The jayhawks' land has become as a crag for eagles. That State is a chief source of warplane production.

* * *

Topeka, which is one of the pleasantest cities in America, has railroad shops, and long, wide business streets, but what seems to give it tone is neither trade nor industry, but homes and lawns and trees. In June it is the kind of city of which all the generations of men have dreamed. It is sylvan, verdant, and clean, with no chasm between the white, flower-surrounded mansions and the white, flower-surrounded cabins, and no fences anywhere.

Its flaming prohibition fervor has not consumed its kind and genial neighborliness, nor has its stark, uncompromising idealism—which inspired the world's most widely read modern book, "What Would Jesus Do?"—found expression in the intolerance of zealots. The tranquillity, high faith, cool shade, and stately churches of Topeka make it seem very far from the war. You might think the jayhawk was getting stodgy and dull, out of having nothing to do.

But if you should drive a little way out of town, you'd find that impression an illusion, and your discovery might be a rather rude one, administered by an armed guard. If you were on certain roads, you would be ordered to stop and go back. If on others, you'd be delayed by traffic jams, by lines of trucks bringing material, and by lines of cars bringing workers. You would observe farmhouses being moved from the fields in a

newly laid out reservation that is so extensive you couldn't see its further borders. You'd note excellent new railroad spurs pushing across the plain, clusters of buildings rising, and so many smooth cement runways spreading over the level expanse that you might imagine Kansas trying to cover itself with a hard, gray frosting.

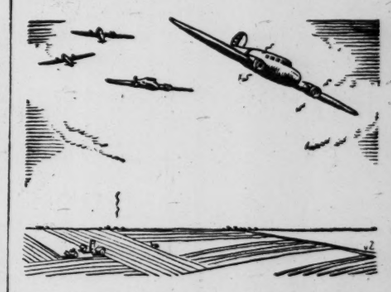
That is to be an eagles' roost, where eaglets will learn to fly. The young Army aviators will live in new barracks serving as dormitories, study in an air college, stable their Pegasuses in vast hangars, and use Kansas prairies with Kansas skies for their racetracks. On this June day, as Chungking, Libya, Kharkov, and Port Darwin frantically call for planes, throngs of strong Kansas men are strenuously toiling, by dawn and by dusk and in the heat of noontime, to prepare that springboard from which helmeted knights will take off to answer freedom's calls.

If for a moment one should sit under a Topeka elm on the flower-brightened lawn of a railroad worker's unfenced yard, or under a Topeka elm on the flower-spotted lawn of a bank cashier's unfenced lawn, and let one's imagination draw a picture of tomorrow's flights, what visions would appear! Over the capital of the most sheltered and isolated land in the world there would sweep the mighty whir and drone of motors, the sound of America's eagles rising in flight. One squadron would head for Tokyo. Another would mount toward Hamburg. A third would soar away toward Batavia. A fourth would spring toward Kharkov.

Every Topekan recalls how in the railroad stations stentorian callers used to announce, "Train leaving for Rossville, Belvue, Manhattan, Concordia, and all points West." From now on Topeka's throbbing skies will imperiously shout, "Planes leaving for Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and all the seven seas!" How that stubby-winged jayhawk will fly!

And Kansas not only trains the fliers, but it also provides their planes. Not in Topeka, but near Wichita, which has become one of America's chief war centers. Very few cities have undergone such a complete and turbulent change as Kansas' wheat metropolis during recent months. Kansas farmers and farmer boys have left their plows and are furnishing the world a large part of its wings.

Wichita is a kind of Kansas wonder. Old-timers can well remember when the site of the city there on the banks of the Arkansas River was as bare as a buffalo wallow. In time a store appeared—it wasn't a corner grocery, because there was no corner, just winding cowpaths. By 1900, the city had



24,000 inhabitants; in 1940, there were 115,000; now, 150,000. And it's still growing, as fast as trailers can arrive.

First it was a "cow town," a shipping point where the "longhorn" from Texas entrained for Chicago. As such it was glamorous, reckless and wild. Money poured in and money poured out. Herds bellowed, gaudy costumes flashed, six-shooters cracked, dusty boots stamped. And every strong man made laws for himself.

* * *

But that festival epoch soon ended. Wichita land was too good to be trampled by migratory herds and to serve merely as camps for cowboys. Industrious farmers bought it up and fenced it off. The torrent of cattle streamed west to Dodge City, while long caravans of wheat streamed into Wichita. Mills sprang up, banks expanded, business boomed, and Wichita grew solid, ever increasing in size. Then oil was found. People fairly tore their houses down to sink oil wells in their cellars. Wichita grew rich, and its Main Street became a leading business center for three States.

From the day those first daring cowboys swept into town, Wichita has felt an urge to adventure, and even sought new enterprises. As it had successfully plunged from cattle to wheat, from wheat to flour, from flour to oil, it made a venture in planes.

It makes them well. Never in the wildest cowboy days, or in the most gushing oil booms, did Wichita undergo such a hurricane of activity as during recent months. Barely three cities in all Kansas have as many inhabitants as are the newcomers alone in Wichita. Construction workers flowed in to enlarge the plants. Production workers streamed in to begin plane building even before the paint was dry in each new plant unit. House builders swarmed in. New telephone lines and gas pipes and water mains had to be installed. Almost every vacant lot in town was soon covered with a new house. Groups of little homes appeared on the edges of town as rising bread dough overflowing its pan. Then the Government stepped in and helped by putting up colonies of prefabricated houses.

Consequently, Wichita has become ugly and misshapen. Many of these straight, congested phalanxes of crude little cabins are unattractive. And the farmers, who have swarmed into them, find living far from easy. Working also. They moved from open places to cramped and crowded camps. And from long, cool-soiled plow furrows to the endless transmission lines of furious automatic hammers, that make each day seem a continuous cyclone.

But the Jayhawkers are not deterred. They know the defenders of freedom need wings, and they are making them in such abundance that Wichita's eagles will darken tyrant skies as buffalo once darkened Wichita's prairies.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham visits Oklahoma.

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